

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXIX, NUMBER 87.  
WHOLE NUMBER 3211.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1902.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.



## LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF POWDER

for the

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY

**W.-A. .30 CAL. SMOKELESS**

For all 30-40 rifles.

**LIGHTNING SMOKELESS**

For all other high power rifles.

**SHARPSHOOTER SMOKELESS**

For Black Powder rifles.

**BULLSEYE SMOKELESS**

For all Revolvers.

**INFALLIBLE SMOKELESS**

For shotguns.

WATERPROOF AND UNAFFECTED BY ANY CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

NEW YORK OFFICE & 99 CEDAR STREET

## TOBIN BRONZE.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.

Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs,  
Bolts, Nuts, etc. Pump Piston Rods, Yacht

Shafting, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Centre Boards, etc.  
Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Seamless Boiler and Condenser Tubes  
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

**THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,**

Sole Manufacturers.

99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.



## The Garlock Packing Co.

136 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

### Our Waterproof Hydraulic Packing

RING OR SPIRAL

For Cold Water Pumps and Stern Glands.

NO PACKING EQUAL TO IT.

## C A R T R I D G E S

which bear the trade-mark

## U. M. C.

are in constant use by the U. S. Government and by sportsmen  
generally and accepted as the "World's Standard."  
.30 Luger (Automatic Pistol) cartridge now on the market.

**THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.**

313 Broadway, Bridgeport, Conn. 425 Market St.,  
New York, N. Y. San Francisco, Cal.

## THE SAFETY INSULATED WIRE & CABLE COMPANY.

223-225-227-229-231-233-235-237-239 W. 28th St., NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

Contractors to the U. S. Government. Manufacturers of all forms of insulated wire for  
submarine, underground and aerial purposes. **LEONARD F. REQUA, President.**

## LEWIS NIXON, SHIPBUILDER.

THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

ELIZABETHPORT, NEW JERSEY.

## DRIGGS-SEABURY GUN AND AMMUNITION CO.

MACHINE, RAPID-FIRE and LARGE CALIBER GUNS  
With Mountings for all Services.

## AMMUNITION OF ALL CLASSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C. NEW YORK OFFICE, 25 BROAD STREET. SHOPS, DERBY, CONN.

## Bethlehem Steel Company.

South Bethlehem, Penna., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINISHED GUNS OF ALL CALIBERS.  
GUN-CARRIAGES AND AMMUNITION FOR LAND AND  
NAVAL SERVICE.  
GUN-FORGINGS.

DISAPPEARING GUN-CARRIAGES FOR COAST DEFENSE.

ARMOR-PLATE, SOFT, OR FACE HARDENED BY HARVEY OR KRUPP  
PROCESSES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED CONCERNING ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT OF SPECIAL DESIGN.



## Jenkins Brothers' Valves

Perfectly tight under all pressures of steam, oils or acids. Warranted to  
give satisfaction under the worst conditions. Received the highest award  
**Gold Medal** at the Pan American Exposition. Insist on having the  
genuine, stamped with Trade Mark.

JENKINS BROTHERS, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

## FORE RIVER SHIP AND ENGINE CO.

SHIP BUILDERS.

Office and Works: QUINCY, MASS., U. S. A.

BUILDERS OF

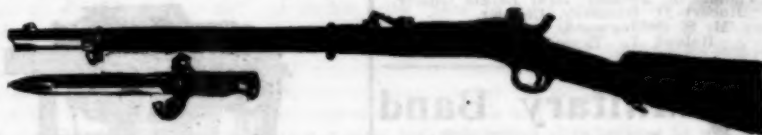
15,000 ton Battleships, Rhode Island and New Jersey.  
Protected Cruiser Des Moines.  
U. S. Torpedo Boat Destroyers Lawrence and Macdonough.  
Cape Hatteras Light Ship No. 72.

## WM. R. TRIGG COMPANY, } SHIPBUILDERS.

RICHMOND, VA.

Builders of U. S. Torpedo Boats, Destroyers, Cruisers, Revenue Cutter  
Passenger and Freight Steamers, Dredges and Tugs.  
SHIPBUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

## REMINGTON NEW MODEL SMALL BORE RIFLES



High power and rapidity of fire combined with simple Remington System.  
Adapted to the 7 mm and other smokeless powder cartridges. Send for illustrated  
catalogue.

**REMINGTON ARMS CO.,**

ILION, N. Y.

313-317 Broadway, New York,

425 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

WE ARE BUILDING "HORNSBY-AKROYD"  
THE CELEBRATED  
**OIL ENGINE.**

The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co.,

Foot of East 138th Street, New York.

## THE ELECTRO-DYNAMIC COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED 1880)

BUILDERS OF HIGH-CLASS ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES  
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR **MARINE WORK.**

Generating Sets, Motors, Watertight Fittings, Revolution and Direction Indicators  
for Main Engines, Helm Indicators.

COMPLETE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENTS INSTALLED.

Correspondence Solicited.

Office and Works: 212 to 226 IONIC ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cable Address, Edco, A B O Code, 4th Edition.





FOR OVER 65 YEARS

THE LEADERS IN

FINE QUALITIES

YOU CAN HAVE THE

FERRIS  
FAMOUS  
HAMS  
AND  
BACON

regularly if you say you will.

Any grocer or market will furnish them rather than lose your trade.

**A FERRIS AXIOM:**

"IN THE LONG RUN

**THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST**  
**THE CHEAPEST IS NEVER THE BEST."**

THE

**Real Estate Trust Company**  
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Southeast cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

Full-Paid Capital, - - \$1,500,000  
Surplus and Profits, - - 1,200,000

Receives Deposits of Money payable by check, and allows interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates.

Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and Individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

Frank K. Hipple, President.  
George Philler, Vice-President.  
William F. North, Treasurer.  
William E. Philler, Secretary.  
Thomas B. Prosser, Real Estate Officer.  
Robert D. Ghiskey, Cashier.  
M. S. Collingwood, Asst. Treasurer.  
Roland L. Taylor, Asst. Secretary.**Military Band Instruments**

EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT'S MUSICAL

**JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.**

451 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

**NORTON & CO.****BANKERS**

Wheeling, W. Va.

LOANS NEGOTIATED. Correspondence solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy.

**CHARLES COOPEY**Military and Civilian Tailor. **Equipment.**

Northeast Cor. Third and Stark Sts., Second Floor, Portland, Oregon

UP-TO-DATE CATALOGUE

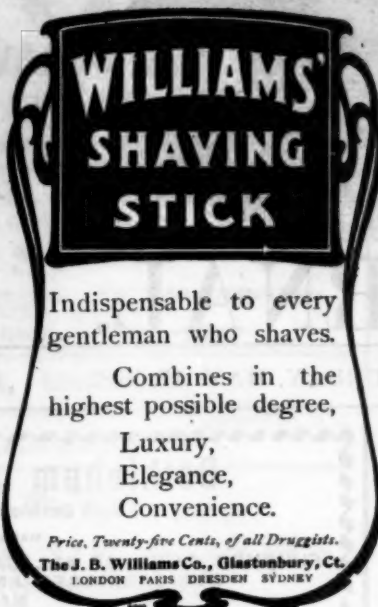
Field and Camp Service

MILITARY SPECIALTIES

**"Buzzacott"** CHICAGO

CONTRACTORS TO UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL



63 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

**GEO. F. HARDING,**  
**MILITARY TAILOR**

and OUTFITTER.

EVERYTHING FOR  
**ARMY and NAVY OFFICERS.**

Uniforms, Swords, Belts, Caps, Flags, Equipments.

Twenty years experience. Only the best materials used, first-class workmanship. Satisfaction guaranteed.

63 Summer Street, Boston.

**Whitman Saddles**

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.



We are the sole manufacturers of the celebrated Whitman Saddles and Specialties. We import and manufacture everything for the saddle horse, from "saddle to spur." Every man and woman interested in horseback riding should have our book. We mail it FREE.

Special discount to U. S. A. Officers and Military Organisations.

**THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.**

(Successors to the Whitman Saddle Co.)

106 B. Chambers St., NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN TYPEWRITER.

If made by the Trust, would be - - \$100  
As it is NOT, it is - - \$50

Net Spot Cash.

INSTALMENT TERMS

6 Months, 5 Payments of \$10. each  
and one of \$5. - - \$55

12 Monthly Payments \$5. each - - \$60

Every machine is guaranteed for 2 years

**F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY.**

317 Broadway, New York.

**MONEYS ADVANCED ON ALLOTMENTS**

to Army and Navy Officers by

**J. BOAS, Banker and Broker,** San Francisco, Cal.**GORHAM STERLING SILVER . . . . .**

For more than fifty years the accepted standard of fashion, artistic beauty and sterling value. Special attention given to orders from officers of the Army and Navy. Correspondence invited.

**THE GORHAM COMPANY**  
**SILVERSMITHS AND GOLDSMITHS**

BROADWAY and 19th St

NEW YORK CITY

Do you want to know what you have done for Cuba?

If so, read

**UNCLE SAM, TRUSTEE,**

By

**JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.**

It tells the whole story and proves it with 90 Photographs

Price \$1.75 net, postage 15c.

**RIGGS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1123 Broadway, New York.****From us in New York to you Anywhere**Goods of any description that can be sent by mail or express bought at leading stores for a commission of ten (10) per cent on articles under \$5. and five (5) per cent on articles over \$5. Address, **LITTLE LEADERS CO., P. O. Box 11869, New York.**

(THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.)

EVERY STUDENT of the **DRILL REGULATIONS**

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill containing the

**INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DRILL.**By **LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH JR., 4TH ART. U. S. A. RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD**

Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, 1.00.

**DRILL REGULATIONS** WITHOUT INTERPRETATIONS**INFANTRY**, bound bristol board, 30c.**CAVALRY**, bound in leather \$1.00**INFANTRY**, bound in leather, 75 cents.

Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

**ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau Street, New York****"GO WAY BACK"**

to John Gutenberg and his 15th century machine for a comparison and any modern press will be a winner, but compare carefully every other 20th century product with the new Perfected Prouty press and you will find the contrast relatively as astonishing. We aim to have the "Prouty" as near perfection as thought and money can make it and to that end we are continually making additions and improvements. Why not look over our catalogue before buying a press? The best is the cheapest.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**BOSTON PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.,**

No. 176 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

**JNO. HADDON & CO., Salesbury Square, London, E. C.**

EUROPEAN AGENTS.

JUNE  
NUMBER OF**THE MART SET**  
A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESSNOW  
ON SALE**PATENT BINDERS**for Filing the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.  
By mail, postpaid, \$1.35. Delivered at office, \$1.00



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Cable Address: Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1902.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of offering this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
93 Nassau Street, New York.

Washington, D. C., Office: Room 11, 1417 G Street.  
William M. Mason, representative.

Boston Office: Room 321, 170 Summer Street, E. P. Guild, Representative.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL heartily congratulates several of its esteemed daily contemporaries upon their discovery of General Orders No. 100 and upon their manifest interest in that noble document, upon which we have from the first based the defense of our maligned officers in the Philippines. This order is hardly in the nature of news, having been published some thirty-nine years ago, but it is an admirable and pertinent paper and fully worthy of all the space which these able journals are devoting to it in their news and editorial columns. The extensive republication of this famous order in the daily newspapers is an educational enterprise of obvious merit and deserves universal support. It will help the public to a much needed understanding of the authority under which the Army has acted in the Philippines and elsewhere, thus tending to correct grave and widespread errors of opinion as to the character and purpose of the military establishment. Meanwhile we commend to our esteemed contemporaries a regular and careful perusal of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in whose columns appears all the news of all the national forces on land and sea, fresh, accurate, complete and clearly told. The man who wants to keep up with the procession can't get along without it.

We are surprised, however, to find in the Boston Herald so deliberate a misrepresentation as is found in its editorial of May 11 on General Order 100. By quoting such portions of the order as suit its purpose and ignoring the rest, a wholly false impression is given as to the application of the order to the conduct of our officers in the field who look to it for their defense against the ignorant and unjust criticism of which they have been made the victims. It is true, as the Herald shows, that G. O. 100 requires that martial law should be administered "with strict regard to the principles of justice, honor and humanity," but it also provides in Par. 5, which the Herald does not quote, that "much greater severity may be exercised in places or regions where actual hostilities exist, or are expected and must be prepared for. Its most complete sway (that of martial law) is allowed—even in the commander's own country—when face to face with the enemy, because of the absolute necessities of the case." It conveys a wholly false impression to emphasize the restraints which humanity imposes upon our officers, and which as a class they never forget, and at the same time ignore the great latitude allowed to them when the larger consideration of justice to a community imposes the imperative duty of severity toward individuals and classes. The license allowed by Prof. Lieber's order has special reference to small commands, isolated from support or succor, surrounded by a hostile population, and before an enemy who habitually disregarded all the restraints of civilized warfare, using no uniforms, abusing white flags, adopting systematic deception in the dress of the country as his principal means of escape, using poisoned darts and arrows, and butchering friendly natives by the thousand. It is to meet such cases as these that the largest latitude is allowed a commanding officer, a fact which the Herald conveniently ignores.

As to what is said concerning the limitations on the sanction of military necessity, as defined by paragraphs 14, 15 and 16, it is sufficient to call attention to the fact that there has, so far as we have seen, never been any specific charge of a departure from them, except in violation of orders, such as is not always possible to prevent and for which prompt punishment has followed in all cases where the offense has been susceptible of proof. A reference to the court-martial orders from the Philippines published in our columns is evidence of this. These will show that while American soldiers have been held

to the strict requirements of discipline great charity has been shown toward Filipino offenders. Another paragraph of G. O. 100 which the Herald omitted to quote is 21. This says: "The citizen or native of a hostile country is thus an enemy, as one of the constituents of the hostile state or nation, and as such is subjected to the hardships of war." This paragraph which refers to the peaceful citizen of hostile country, in his normal status of a peaceful citizen, applies much more to the inhabitants of a country implicated in either open guerrilla warfare or in deliberately aiding such warfare by secreting arms, and concealing information concerning the enemy, while embracing every opportunity to furnish him with information to our disadvantage. It should have been noted also that Par. 26 authorizes commanding generals to cause an oath of temporary allegiance to be taken by the inhabitants, and that it prescribes that "whether they do so or not" "the people and their civil officers owe strict obedience to them (the commanding generals) as long as they hold sway over the district or country, at the peril of their lives."

Par. 27 and 28 on the subject of retaliation are cited by the Herald, to show that they "in their letter and spirit condemn the campaign of revenge in Samar under General Smith." They do undoubtedly condemn a campaign of revenge, but there has been no such campaign under General Smith or any one else and in this perversion of fact lies the whole argument. A campaign for the suppression of insurrection cannot be tortured into a campaign for revenge even by listening to the stories of a discharged private soldier, not testifying under oath and not subject to cross-examination. The massacre in Samar was the result, not of undue severity on the part of our soldiers, exasperating the natives, but of undue confidence in the natives leading to our mistaken liberality in dealing with them. The remark in Par. 27, of G. O. 100, that "A reckless enemy often leaves his opponent no other means (except retaliation) of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage" does not seem to have impressed our Boston contemporary, and it has altogether overlooked Par. 29, declaring that: "The more vigorously wars are pursued the better it is for humanity; sharp wars are brief," as also Par. 30 "No conventional restriction of the modes adopted to injure the enemy is any longer admitted." It is not unnatural that a writer sitting in his comfortable sanctum under the shadow of the Boston Statehouse should view with more complacency than do our soldiers in the field the dangers of assassination and torture against which they must guard, not only themselves but peaceful natives under their protection. Omitting the paragraphs from 28 to 59 the Herald passes on to Par. 60, which treats of the exceptional cases where no quarter is given, and endeavors to show that under this paragraph Major Waller was not justified in the execution of his treacherous guides; but it does not mention Par. 97, which reads as follows: "Guides, when it is clearly proved that they have misled intentionally, may be put to death," nor Par. 93, "All armies in the field stand in need of guides, and impress them if they cannot obtain them otherwise." From Par. 85 the inference is drawn that native rebels must have their guilt established by some kind of court-martial when, as a matter of fact, natives are never tried by court martial, and Par. 82, which is not quoted, especially provides that such rebels "shall be treated summarily as highway robbers or pirates" and Par. 83 requires that they be treated as spies, and suffer death. The supposition that formal convictions are required in all cases has no foundation in martial laws or in the usages of civilized nations in dealing with guerrillas and has no sanction even in the much lauded requirements of the Conference of The Hague. Until we receive authentic information as to precisely what was done by General Smith it is impossible to show in detail how the recognized principles of war apply to his case. His ability as a soldier, his long experience, and his humane character are abundant guarantee to us that this will be shown.

In sustaining our military officers in the Philippines, President Roosevelt will be doing precisely what Lincoln did, after three years of civilian criticism and intermeddling had satisfied him and Congress that there was but one hope for the country and that was in giving to military men the absolute control of military matters. In the rigorous application of the methods of war to the disturbers of the peace of the Philippines, General Chaffee and the officers under him are pursuing the methods of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, by which enduring peace between the States was conquered in 1864-65. The pressure upon Lincoln was such as few men could have endured, coming as it did not only from without, but from within his own household, as when Stanton would have disturbed the plans of Grant by his interference. Lincoln stood firm while the "butcher" Grant was strewing the battlefields of Virginia with two hundred thousand killed and wounded Union and Confederate soldiers. He permitted the shooting and hanging of deserters; he allowed our captured soldiers to waste away in Southern prisons, that he might avoid returning to the Confederate armies the soldiers that could not be replaced, as our men were; he suffered Sheridan to devastate the valley of the Shenandoah and Sherman to sweep across the Atlantic States of the Confederacy in a wide swath of destruction. All that is being said against Army methods now was said then, and it was equally true to the fact and equally false to the purpose of this necessary severity. In the end military methods justified themselves to the country, as they will justify themselves now, if the President and the War Department are true to the policy

of Lincoln. Did this energetic action in 1865, under the requirements of General Order 100, brutalize Lincoln? Did it brutalize Grant? Did it brutalize Lee, or Sherman, or Johnston? Did this remorseless pursuit of the Apaches, by which Leonard Wood earned his medal of honor, so brutalize him as to unfit him for his beneficent rule in Cuba, which challenges the admiration of the world? And yet, as every officer of experience knows, it was not an uncommon thing to find women, boys and even little children among the dead, as the inevitable accompaniment of savage warfare. Did his participation in war lessen in any measure that tender sympathy for the suffering, that good will toward all men that moved the heart of William McKinley?

No more baseless slander has been uttered than that which ascribes the action of our soldiers in the Philippines to the brutalizing influences of war. Not even a single native has been killed under the orders of responsible officers to gratify a spirit of cruelty and revenge. Modern war has no brutalizing influence, as all experience with old soldiers in their actual character will show. This charge of wanton killing comes with peculiar ill grace from the organs of the prevailing commercialism, which most of all tends to burden men into selfish indifference to the feelings, the rights and the interests of others. Comradeship, good will toward one's fellows and promptitude in action for their succor and relief when the occasion requires it is—these are the lessons of Army life. It is the spirit of the Army that prompts President Roosevelt in his quick response to the cry of distress which comes up from stricken Martinique, and it is upon the organized energies of Navy and Army that he relies for an immediate and effective response to that appeal. In the end the common sense of our people will justify our Army, as it always has justified it under like circumstances in the past. The hoard of vile insects that are seeking for Army sores, that they may fasten upon them, will find in the end that they have a healthy organism to deal with. The contemners of our soldiers will be to-morrow where the critics of Lincoln, Grant and Sherman are today. The deeds done in the Philippines, the hardships and sufferings endured there, will be for those who suffer them and for their children after them an heritage of honor and fame. Thus it has always been; thus it will continue to be, for Army experiences develop in men what the country has most need of, and that is character. It is not dollars that figure in the history of the country, but deeds, and a whole city full of writers and talkers do not count for so much in men's final judgment as to what constitutes the greatness of the nation, as a single creator of events.

An Army officer, writing of the "anti-imperialist" wail about the conduct of the campaign in the Philippines, says: "I would suggest that you advise our anti-imperialists that when they are about it, that they not only investigate the Army 'atrocities,' but go to the root of the matter and endeavor to find out what subtle influence fanned the insurrection into life in January, February and March of 1900, after it had been stamped out by General Otis and his subordinates. This 'influence,' which many of us are so ignorant as to believe was American in its source, certainly must be held responsible for the reign of terror that held sway during the months that followed those I have mentioned, when every native who showed his friendliness to the Americans was hounded and persecuted until it either ended in his betraying us to the 'brown death' surrounding us, in his becoming useless to us in the administration of affairs or in his being taken to some lonely place and there having his throat cut from ear to ear. I could tell you of one, a presidente, who for no other reason than that he was friendly to the Americans, was taken out and shot and cut to pieces, his legs cut off at the thighs and his feet turned up to his face and thus he was buried. Another, a mere boy, was buried alive because he was suspected of being friendly. Another, a woman living near our outpost, had her head severed from her body for the same reason. So I might go on, page after page, but it is of no importance to the men who now have the Army and its reputation at their mercy. It is the Army officer who must suffer and not the men who by their indiscrete actions and words raise false hopes in the breasts of a people who are more bloodthirsty than our Indians ever were. Indeed, we are led to believe that some of these very men are now urging on the investigation of the acts, which, if committed, were done to counteract the whirlwind of death sown by themselves. It will all come out right in the end and the Army will be vindicated and justified, but just now it looks as if the American people were about to repeat the same old mistakes of our Indian times."

In a personal letter to one of the U. S. Senators, Gen. Wager Swayne, Colonel, U.S.A., retired, raised the very pertinent question as to what would have happened had we not intervened in the domestic affairs of the Philippines; that is, if such a term is applicable in any sense to the wretched condition of the inhabitants of the islands at the time of and before the breaking out of the Spanish war. These conditions are shown by Prof. Winchester in his book. "In face of this state of things," says General Swayne, "these rabid anti-Americans, whose insanity and egotism is so great that they not only impeach Teller and a maxim that 'everybody is wiser than anybody', but impeach also the American addition to it, upon which they and their fathers, and their fathers fathers have depended for peace, order and security, that 'everybody is safer than anybody'—the maxim which has made this



country vast yet united, where to be born means hope and opportunity, and to die means confidence for the future of those near to us. They not only impeach all this, but insist that they only are wise. I lose my patience with these men when I see them cheerfully assuming, not only that their country is a fool, but that it is a wicked fool and that except for what this country has accomplished by luck, by danger and by the death of men they are not fit to be compared with, there would be nothing to regret in the conditions of the Philippines or any part of them and that Aguinaldo, with his co-conspirators, would have established and maintained an ideal government in the island of Luzon instead of, as I think, a civilized counterpart of the Kingdom of Dahomey. When our friend, Webb Hayes, came in from Manila and called at my office, I asked him, as a clear-headed, candid and very intelligent man, what the state of things would have been if we had left the Filipinos to themselves after the Spanish war. His reply was, the worst that had ever been known."

As evidencing the widespread interest aroused by Senator Lodge's masterly speech in defense of the conduct of the American Army in the Philippines, it may be stated that the demands for copies of the document are so numerous that the Government is as yet unable to supply them. Arrangements have been made, however, for printing a large number of additional copies—enough, it is believed, to meet all demands. The fact is that in this remarkable speech Mr. Lodge has struck the keynote of popular sentiment on the Philippine issue and brought home to the people an enlightened sense of what the Army has done, what it is doing and what it has suffered in the islands. It remained for Mr. Lodge to confound and shame the mouthy demagogues who have slandered the American soldiers engaged in the Philippine campaign, and he has done it so effectively that his speech is likely to mark the beginning of a change in the whole policy of the opposition to the Philippine measures now pending in the Senate. The fact that the demand for copies of his speech exceeds that for copies of any other deliverance during the present session of Congress is an extremely suggestive and hopeful indication. It is no less gratifying that orders have also been given for the printing of 2,000 extra copies of Secretary Root's reply to the Senate resolution calling for copies of the orders issued to and by Brigadier General Bell in Batangas Province and by Brigadier General Smith in Samar. These two documents should properly go together. They embody the ample vindication for the conduct of our military authorities in the islands. The more widely the two papers are circulated the better for the Army and for the cause of truth and justice.

The Brooklyn Eagle of May 11 devotes a page to the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, N. Y., with illustrations which include pictures of Major Arthur Murray, commandant; Major Charles D. Parkhurst, chief of the Department of Electrical Engineers; Capt. Charles F. Parker, Adjutant of the School, Capt. G. F. Landers, Chief Instructor, Department of Electricity, Mechanism and Mines; Capt. J. W. Ruckman, Instructor in Department of Chemistry and Explosives. The Eagle, among other things, says: "This school is unique in military affairs. Other schools professing the same aims exist in Europe, but they are theoretical institutions, confining their instruction to the larger evolutions of war. The school now existing at Fort Monroe is of this class, and while it has turned out some of the most valuable officers it has not promoted the practical knowledge of the service which the War Department desires. At Fort Totten it is proposed to educate and drill not only commissioned officers, but non-commissioned officers and privates, in the handling of mines, guns and all the machinery of defense. With this end in view the commissioned officers who enter the school are assigned to the department of electricity, mines and mechanism, and the non-commissioned officers and men to the department for electrician sergeants. A third department, that of chemistry and explosives, will also be established later on.

Lieut. John M. Ellicott, U.S.N., has written and the Putnam's have published a biography of Rear Admiral John Ancrem Winslow, U.S.N., which greatly enlarges and clarifies the common knowledge of the life and work of that heroic figure among our naval warriors. Lieutenant Ellicott explains that he was requested to undertake the preparation of this biography, that he has had access to Winslow's letters and papers and that the delay in the appearance of the volume has been due wholly to the pressure of his own professional duties. One has but to read this admirably written work, however, to realize that the delay has involved no impairment of its value and interest. It describes with rare clearness and force the progress of Winslow's career, and contains a vast amount of interesting correspondence, both personal and official, bearing on the subject which is missing from other biographies. It is this correspondence, consisting largely of Winslow's letters, which gives special value to the present volume, for it is through this medium that the reader gains a clearer insight than is obtainable elsewhere into Winslow's character—his profound religious temperament, his ardent patriotism, his courage, his broad sense of duty and justice and his abhorrence of the horrors of war. And it is against the background afforded by these humane qualities that his patient, vigilant, relentless pursuit of the enemy presents its most impressive aspect. From the hour that he took command of the Kearsarge, April 5, 1863, down to the destruction of the Alabama on June 19, 1864, the passion of his waking moments was to meet and fight that elusive terror of the sea. How his

hope was realized and how thoroughly his grim task was performed are matters of history. Yet it is doubtful whether any other writer has described that great sea battle so lucidly; so graphically and with such keen regard to technical details as Lieutenant Ellicott has done in the volume under review. The chapters devoted to that magnificent engagement are of course the climax of Lieutenant Ellicott's volume, but the whole work has been performed so intelligently and with so much care and sympathy that it constitutes a highly valuable addition to the history of American naval achievements.

It must be humiliating to Englishmen to note the frank recognition of American commercial supremacy which is found in the prolonged groanings of the Saturday Review over the transfer of the control of trans-Atlantic lines and other English properties to American capitalists. If this be a violation of international comity, it is to be remembered that there has been no such persistent violator of it as England. Now that the bankers and merchants of the United States have so increased their capital as to not only secure the control of home industries, but to reach out for those of the foreigner, it is childish to complain. Peevish, whinings only arouse contempt, or a sentiment of pity which is akin to it. If, as the Review argues, the very existence of the nation is involved in the commercial transactions of which it complains, the condition of the haughty British empire must be pitiful indeed, and the forebodings of Admiral Berezford only a faint suggestion of the painful reality. We do not think so hardly of England on this side of the Atlantic, and we know how little confidence is to be placed in the pessimistic talk of the Saturday Review. If its prophecies had been fact, the great American Republic would long since have reached its decadence, instead of living to disturb the dreams of the Review with the nightmare of commercial supremacy wrested from England.

An extra meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers is to be held Wednesday, May 28, at 8:15 P. M., at the house of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 220 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, which will be devoted to the general subject of electricity in the Army and Navy. Members of other national engineering societies have been invited to attend, also members of the Society of Marine Engineers and Naval Architects. One of the principal objects of this meeting is to demonstrate the advantages of the Government's calling upon the engineering societies for advice in its work, and for this reason officers of the Army and Navy and others especially interested in the subject are invited to attend. There will be papers by Capt. John Stephen Sewell, C.E., U.S.A.; Lieut. W. Van N. Powelson, U.S.N.; Lieut. Henry George, U.S.N.; Dr. Louis Bell, Consulting Engineer; Mr. Caryl D. Haskins, General Electric Co.; Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. M. Beecher, U.S.N.; Mr. W. M. McFarland, (late U.S.N.) Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., and others. The offices and library of the Institute have been removed from 26 Cortlandt street to the seventh floor of the White Building, 95 Liberty street, New York, one block directly south of the former location.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, of which Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, U.S.N., is secretary and treasurer, is among those invited to attend the summer meeting of the Schiffbautechnische Gesellschaft, at Dusseldorf, June 2 to 5. Programs have just been received from the acting president of this German society, having been greatly delayed in transmission. All members of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers desiring to take advantage of the invitation of the Schiffbautechnische Gesellschaft are requested to notify its secretary, at Schumannstr. 2, pt. Berlin, N.W. It is also requested that members of the American Society who intend to be present at this meeting will notify Constructor Capps, at 12 West 31st street, New York, in order that official notification thereof may be sent to the Reception Committee of the Schiffbautechnische Gesellschaft. Details of the meeting are given in the program, which also shows the expense involved and gives the hotel arrangements made at Dusseldorf for members of visiting societies. There will be papers on various subjects, technical and pleasure excursions, and many social events.

In view of the many Congressional resolutions requesting from the Secretary of War all manner of information as to the conduct of military operations, Mr. Root must occasionally envy Mr. Brodrick, the British Minister of State for War, who, says the Army and Navy Gazette, as "a member of the Ministry which commands a thumping majority, a persona grata to the leader of the House of Commons, the most important member of the Cabinet at this moment, in view of the great South Africa settlement that is to be, can say 'no' when he pleases," and has recently refused to make public the heliograph communications from Sir Redvers Buller to Sir George White, which would be very interesting reading to British eyes.

A correspondent says: "A party of soldiers from the Battalion of Engineers stationed at Washington Barracks came to grief in the chilly waters of the Potomac river, which bounds the west side of the reservation, on Sunday, May 4. They were crossing the river in a row boat which was loaded more with a view to the anxiety of the men to get back to quarters than in respect to the carrying capacity of the craft. When about fifty yards

from the shore the swash from one of the river steamers swamped the overloaded boat and the engineers found themselves obliged to sink or swim. Two of their number had never learned this useful accomplishment, and their cries attracted the attention of some of the privates of the Hospital Corps on duty at the General Hospital and Company of Instruction at the post. Five of them—Privates Ashworth, Breitsprecher, Russell, Sickler and A. P. Wilson—jumped in and brought the two men to shore. An order commending the men for their courage and prompt action has been issued by the commanding officer of the General Hospital."

In notifying the nations of the earth of the birth of the Cuban republic, the Government at Washington will issue no proclamation, but will simply send identical notes to its ambassadors and ministers abroad informing them that the military occupation of the island by the United States ceased on May 20 and that Tomas Estrada Palma was duly installed as President on that date. Other nations will not be invited to recognize the new Republic, but it is expected that they of their own accord will take notice of the fact that the United States has accredited diplomatic and consular representatives to the Cuban Government and that this example will be generally followed. It will be observed that the arrangements for the transition from the old order to the new in Cuba are becomingly simple and free from ostentation. The whole affair, so far as the United States is concerned, will be characterized by thorough Jeffersonian simplicity.

The training ship Dixie arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, on May 9, from a ten months' cruise in European waters. She carried between 500 and 600 apprentice boys and landsmen on the trip and gave them all kinds of training in handling a ship. When the Dixie stopped at Guantanamo Bay, on the return trip, a large number of the sailors and apprentice boys went ashore to visit the battleground there and to gather up some relics. Among other things they collected several shells which they supposed had been fired. As they were returning to their vessel William Furr, a sailor, was inspecting one of the souvenirs which he had picked up. He struck it on the side of the life boat and it exploded. The bullet passed through his abdomen, mortally wounding him. The bullet also took part of the hand of an apprentice named Warren. Furr was taken to a hospital, where he was left. The crew have not yet heard what was his fate. While the vessel was cruising in the Bay of Biscay she encountered a bad storm.

Arguments were heard by the Senate Committee on Pensions on May 12 in support of a bill to provide service pensions for all surviving Union veterans of the Civil War. The passage of this measure would add about 200,000 names to the pension rolls and increase the pension disbursements about \$30,000,000 a year. The scope of the scheme recalls the cheerful ambition of Colonel Yell of Yellville, who, at the close of an extravagant session of the Arkansas legislature of which he was a member, said, addressing the chair: "Mr. Speakah, can you tell me how much unappropriated money the is still remaining in the State treasury?" "I am advised by the Treasurer," replied the Speaker, "that there is about \$39,000." "Then, Mr. Speakah," rejoined Colonel Yell, "I move you, sah, that we rake her!"

Not very long ago it was understood in the British Service that the officer who "wrote" was held in distinct dislike and disfavor by the authorities. To express any opinion on current professional topics was a very dangerous proceeding, which meant reproof and possibly penalties, while to be connected with journalism was the unspeakable offence. Nowadays, the Army and Navy Gazette says, it is very different. The King's Regulations have not been altered, but their spirit has changed, and officers are no longer forbidden, they are rather encouraged, to appear in print. Their published views, their opinions on matters of moment, their personal experiences in events with which they have been connected are warmly welcomed.

Commandant Vignot of the French Navy has issued a pamphlet on "Les Guerres Navales et les Flottes de Demail," from the "Petit Var" press of Toulon. He believes that the naval wars of to-morrow will be wars of alliance against alliances, even of continent against continent, and no longer merely of a nation against nation. For urged by the necessity of finding the strength given by numbers, small nations will confederate with each other or with great nations, and the great struggles of the future will be spread abroad over all seas.

A correspondent writes with disapproval of the action of the War Department in dating back to Feb. 2, 1901, the Volunteer appointments when they were not made until a year after date, thus giving the appointee rank over the enlisted men promoted from the ranks. The latter should come in after the graduates according to the old law for the Volunteers and civilians.

On the steamer Santiago which arrived at New York City, May 9, from Cienfuegos, Santiago and Nassau were Troops I, K, L and M, of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, under the command of Major F. U. Robinson. Troops I and M go to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Troops I and K to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.



Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, played a mean joke the other day on George G. Boardman, a Kansan, an ex-soldier lately returned from the Philippines. Boardman had testified before the Committee on the Philippines as to conditions in the islands, and in the course of his statement declared that nothing was quite so bad as the manner in which the American soldiers were treated by the Government. The food supplied to them, he said, was vile, and to prove it he tossed two battered cans upon the table, explaining that one contained salmon and the other soup tablets. Their contents, he declared, were unfit to eat, yet they were samples of the stuff the Government fed to the soldiers and he wanted the people to know it. The cans certainly did look disreputable, bearing many dents, with labels sadly tattered and their whole appearance suggesting that they had been in violent collision with the heels of an Army mule. When the committee adjourned for the noon recess Senator Dietrich invited Boardman to take lunch with him in the Senate restaurant, remarking that there were several points in his testimony which he should like to discuss informally and at greater length. Boardman, highly honored, accepted with pleasure, and sat down with Senator Dietrich and Senator Beveridge. The luncheon was a frugal repast such as the Senate restaurant is noted for—a soup, a salad and a few "trimmings" in keeping. Boardman was delighted with the soup—it was simply delicious—but it was the salad that captivated him. He never had known until then what salmon really was, and how different everything was from the vile things served to the poor soldier chaps in the Philippines! It was only when he was repeating his thanks at the end of the repast that Boardman was informed that both the soup and the salad he had praised so highly were made from the cans of "rotten stuff" which he had slammed down on the committee table just an hour before! We fear that the conduct of Senator Dietrich can hardly be reconciled with G.O. 100, paragraph 16, which "admits of deception, but disclaims acts of perfidy." Though we do not wonder that it seriously impaired the value of Boardman's further testimony on Philippine conditions.

With the enactment of the bill relating to the Isthmian Canal project which has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hoar, the Engineer Corps of the Army would have an opportunity to gain a new and lofty distinction—an opportunity which we do not doubt would be improved to the utmost. This bill affords the basis for a common agreement among the supporters of all the various canal routes. It directs the President of the United States to cause to be constructed as speedily as the same can be done economically and conveniently, a canal adapted to the largest ships now afloat over such route as may be selected by him after satisfying himself of the right of the United States to build, protect and operate such a canal. The bill authorizes the President to employ such agencies of information and to obtain such legal counsel as he may find necessary; it empowers him to guarantee to foreign countries the use of the canal for their warships and merchant vessels on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, and it also authorizes him to entrust the work of construction to the War Department if that course should seem advisable. To carry on the work the bill appropriates \$10,000,000 to be immediately available, provided, however, that the entire cost of construction shall not exceed \$180,000,000. The merit of this measure lies in the fact that it opens the way for an immediate beginning on the canal project by removing the question of routes from Congress and turning it over to the President. This would be done without prejudice to either the Panama or the Nicaragua route, and it is about the only way to avoid further delay in the enterprise. It is morally certain that unless this bill passes nothing at all will be done for canal promotion during the present session of Congress. The Government of Nicaragua has proposed a treaty whereby the United States, in return for a financial consideration, shall receive a lease in perpetuity of a strip of territory six miles wide on each side of the canal route across Nicaragua. It is understood that the Government of Colombia is also ready to make liberal concessions in behalf of the Panama route. A circumstance of some concern to the advocates of the Nicaragua route is the reported activity of the old volcano of Momotombo, at the northwest end of Lake Managua. But no matter on what route the canal is built, the proposal that it shall be placed under the control of the War Department is conspicuously wise and practical. With officers of the Army in charge, an efficient and economical administration of the waterway would be assured at the very outset.

The Torpedo Destroyer Truxtun, built by the Maryland Steel Company, Baltimore, Md., began a series of builder's trials last week, with good promise of a successful outcome. The speed actually realized was but 26.27 knots during the first tests, but the outlook seemed very favorable for the contract speed of thirty knots when the machinery shall have been smoothed down a bit. But one accident marred the preliminary runs, one of the forced draft blowers broke down but was soon mended. Under instructions issued from the Navy Department in February last, the requirements of the destroyers has been modified so that on the standardization runs a speed of not less than twenty-eight knots will be regarded as satisfactory over the measured mile course. Following the standardization of the screws the vessel must make a speed of twenty-six knots for one hour. These modified requirements will enable several Destroyers to pass the acceptance tests where considerable doubt existed as to their ability to perform the tremendous tasks set for them under the specifications originally adopted. The Truxtun is the

first of the vessels under construction in Baltimore which has been proposed for trial.

An officer of the Army or Navy or of the Revenue Cutter Service, detailed for civil duty, is entitled to mileage, but not to actual expenses while so engaged. This is the decision rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury in the case of Lieut. R. O. Crisp, R.C.S., assigned to duty early this spring with the Life Saving Service. After reviewing the law applying to the matter, Mr. Tracewell states that the mileage alone may be paid from the appropriation applicable to the service in which he was employed.

Asst. Comptroller of the Treasury R. J. Tracewell has decided that the twenty-eight officers serving as mates in the U.S. Navy Aug. 1, 1894, if retired after thirty years' service, under Section 17 of the Navy Personnel Act, are entitled to three-fourths sea pay. The question arose through the claim of Harold Neilson, mate, U.S.N., retired, for the difference between seventy-five per cent. of sea pay and the same proportion of waiting orders pay of his grade from April 1, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1901, having been retired on the date first mentioned. This decision is based upon the judgment of the Court of Claims in the case of Creighton vs. the United States, of March 24 last, but Mr. Tracewell stipulates that this judgment does not apply to mates appointed after the act of Aug. 1, 1894, and retired under the personnel act.

Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack, Inspector of Squadron target practice, has returned to Washington from his visit of inspection to the North Atlantic Squadron and its maneuvers off the Virginia Capes last week. He has not yet prepared his report, but expects to do so before the end of the week, and submit it to Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He is very enthusiastic over the spring drill of the squadron, and was particularly impressed with the perfection of the electrical appliances of the ships. While at the review he witnessed a drill of the Kearsarge at dropping its nested small boats into the water, and found that it was done in remarkably quick time. The revolving gun turrets were also tested, and he found that while there is more or less oscillation when steam power is employed, there seemed to be none with electric power, or at least so little that it was imperceptible to the spectator.

For the information of the members of Congress who are showing so much interest in the merits of the disappearing gun carriage of which General Buffington and General Crozier were the inventors. Secretary Root has arranged for a demonstration of the capabilities of the carriage for the special benefit of the committees which have to do with fortifications. Invitations have been addressed to Senator Hawley and Representative Hull, chairmen of the Senate and House Military Committees, respectively, and Senator Perkins and Representative Hemenway, chairmen of committees providing for fortification work in appropriation bills, to go down the Potomac river on the Sylph on Saturday afternoon, May 17, together with the members of their committees, and witness a practical firing test of one of the big 10-inch guns at Fort Washington mounted on disappearing carriages.

The House took up the consideration of the Naval appropriation bill on May 13, reaching no final action on it. Debate on the bill was continued on May 14 and later in the week. Speeches were made by Mr. Foss, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and by Mr. Rixey of the same committee. On May 15, Mr. Mudd gave notice that he would move an amendment to the bill prohibiting the use of any money carried in the Naval bill for the purchase of Maclay's history, the animadversions in it against Admiral Schley being responsible, in his opinion, for the court of inquiry. If the history had been clear of partisan feeling, he said, and had the historian accepted the high-minded thought pronounced by Schley that there was "glory enough for all," the American Nation would not now be the butt of criticism among the naval officers of the world.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has come to an agreement on the Military Academy appropriation bill and it was reported to the Senate on May 16. The principal Senate amendments are as follows: Increasing the total appropriations for enlargement of the Academy to six and one half millions, the original amount of the estimates. The House had cut the amount to five and a half millions, which would necessitate alteration of plans or cheapening of buildings. The bill passed recently for the purchase of Constitution Island, to become part of the reservation was added as an amendment to the appropriation bill. The President is authorized to appoint ten cadets at large each year or forty in all, which is a return to the old law in force from 1843 to 1887. Increased water supply for the Academy to cost one hundred thousand dollars is provided for.

Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, 2d Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Charles G. Penney, 23d Infantry, were nominated to be Colonels, this week. Both officers are veterans of the Civil War. Colonel Rice entered the service as a Captain in the 10th Massachusetts Infantry, and holding the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, Major and Captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness. Colonel Penney, who entered the service as a private in the 76th Ohio, holds the brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain, for gallant and meritorious services at Vicksburg, and Fort Blakely.

John F. Gaynor and W. D. Greene, who are under indictment before the U.S.D. Court at Savannah, Ga., on charges of fraud in connection with Oberlin Carter, convicted, have been arrested in Quebec, where they have been living since they forfeited their bail. The arrests caused considerable excitement owing to a report that an attempt was being made to abduct the defendants, but it is explained that the proceeding was entirely regular and that the warrants in the case were issued by a Canadian court on a proper legal application. Gaynor and Greene were placed on board a fast boat to be taken to Montreal and an exciting but unsuccessful attempt was made to overtake the vessel and rescue them. Habeas corpus proceedings have been instituted by their counsel in Quebec and a legal battle is probable.

Thanks to the ability of the Navy Department to furnish protection promptly where required, the Cincinnati has been dispatched with all haste to Santo Domingo for the protection of American interests in that unsettled country. Time was when American interests were only cared for by some friendly nation's power and we were compelled to look on at the exhibition of force which we were powerless to resist. "Nous avons changé tout cela," and in these days of the piping times of peace find the Navy able and willing to sail for any port in the world at the click of the telegraph.

The military escort in the ceremonies at the reburial of the remains of the late Gen. U. S. Rosecrans, U.S.A., in Arlington cemetery, May 17, will consist of the 3d Battalion of Engineers, Washington Barracks, and the 2d Squadron, 2d Cavalry and 4th Battery, Field Artillery at Fort Myer, Va., commanded by Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick, 2d Cavalry. They will assemble at the Arlington Hotel in time to start with the remains of the distinguished soldier at 10 A.M., and escort them to Arlington, where the interment will be made with the usual military ceremonies.

General Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., on May 14 approved the proceedings of the board of signal officers who have had under consideration the proposals for the installation of wireless telegraphy stations in Alaska. The award for stations at Nome and St. Michael has been made to Queen & Co., of Philadelphia, who will put in the system invented by Professor Fessenden, an American device. General Greely has also determined to accept the proposal made by the Marconi company to install a system between Fort Gibbon and a point on the Tanana River, near Bates Rapids.

Recent changes of stations made in the Army are as follows: Troops A and C, 13th Cav., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and Troop L, 13th Cav., to Fort Yates, North Dakota; 32d company of Coast Artillery to Fort Liscomb, Alaska, and the 106th company to Camp Skagway, Alaska; Cos. E, F, G and H, 3d Inf., will remain at Presidio, San Francisco, until July next before proceeding to Indianapolis; Co. G, 7th Inf., has been assigned station at Presidio, San Francisco; Co. C, 8th Inf., has been assigned to Seattle, Wash.; B, 17th Inf., to Fort Lawton, Wash., and L, 24th Inf., to Seattle, Wash., and 126th company of Coast Artillery to Fort Canby, Washington.

Under instructions from the Secretary of War, Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Governor of Cuba, has promulgated an important amendment to the law of criminal procedure under the Cuban Government providing for an appeal to the Supreme Court on conviction of a public officer for a crime committed in the performance of his duties. It is explained that this amendment has been made to cover the appeal in the case of Estes G. Rathbone, formerly Director of Posts in Cuba, who is now under conviction of frauds in postal funds.

With the caption, "Rather One-sided," the Pittsburg Gazette publishes a picture of an Army officer with a gag in his mouth, surrounded by a gang of Congressmen who are flinging at him such choice epithets as "d-d-dastard," "hound," and "villain." We hope that the Congressmen whose action suggests this picture will some day be made to realize the contempt felt for them by many men who regard cowardice as one of the meanest of vices, and one which is usually found, as it is in this case, in the congenial company of lying and slander.

Gen. S. M. B. Young, U.S.A., has been appointed chief marshal of the military procession in connection with the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington, D.C., May 24, and a detail has been selected, to be commanded by Col. M. A. Winter from the First Regiment of Minute Men to act as a guard of honor at the monument. Officers from Continental organizations in New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities will participate with the Minute Men.

The Hon. Montague Leasler, of New York, a Republican, has succeeded to the place on the House Committee on Naval Affairs, occupied by the late Amos J. Cummings. This reduces the number of Democrats on the committee to six, the Republicans having eleven places.

It is proposed to enlarge Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y., to accommodate eight companies of Infantry and two batteries of Field Artillery, and a board to report upon the additional land needed has been appointed.



## GENERAL BELL'S CIRCULARS.

In our synopsis last week of Secretary Root's reply to the Senate resolution calling for copies of all orders issued to and by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding in Batangas Province and Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., commanding in the Province of Samar, P.I., we purposely omitted General Bell's circulars Nos. 2 and 3, for the reason that they were given in full in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of January 25, 1902. Circular No. 2 was issued on Dec. 8, 1901, and Circular No. 3 on Dec. 9. In the course of Circular No. 5, dated Dec. 13 and addressed to station commanders, General Bell spoke as follows:

"The United States Government disregarding any provocations to do otherwise, has for three years exercised an extraordinary forbearance and patiently adhered to a magnanimous and benevolent policy toward the inhabitants of the territory garrisoned by this brigade. Notwithstanding this fact, opposition to the Government has been persistently continued throughout this entire period by a majority of its inhabitants. The enemy, long realizing their inability to maintain themselves without the unanimous cooperation and support of the entire population, have, in order to keep up their useless struggle, established a reign of terror by resorting to atrocities and expedients which violate the well-known laws and usages of war, as announced in General Orders, No. 100, Adjutant General's Office, 1863, approved and published by order of President Lincoln, for the government of the armies of the United States in the field."

Continuing, with reference to "the very great number" of insurgent officials and soldiers who have violated their oaths of allegiance and re-entered the service of the enemy, General Bell said:

"Against but one of these flagrant violations of the laws of war, namely, murder, has the United States Government ever adjudged or executed the severe penalties authorized by the sections of the law above cited, in the vain hope that, by this exercise of forbearance and generosity, the people might be conciliated and become reconciled to and convinced of the benevolent purposes of the Government. Instead of having had the desired effect, however, this policy in the provinces of Batangas and Laguna has apparently failed to appeal to even the keenest and most appreciative intellects. On the contrary, it has been interpreted by many as an evidence of weakness and fear, and puffed up by a childish and ignorant conceit over what they are pleased to consider successful resistance of our power, the people have become so arrogant that they look down upon our Government and scorn its kindest efforts at pacification. We consequently find ourselves operating in a thoroughly occupied terrane against the entire population, united in a hopeless struggle, using, conniving at, or tolerating barbarous methods which almost reach the limit in outraging the laws and usages of legitimate warfare."

"The reckless expedients adopted by the enemy, especially by the policy of intimidation and assassination, leaves to the brigade commander no other means of protecting either the lives of his subordinates or those of peaceful or friendly citizens or the interests of his Government against the repetition of barbarous outrage, except the enforcement of the penalties authorized by the above-cited laws of war, and he has reluctantly concluded it to be absolutely necessary to avail himself of the right of retaliation under the provisions of sections 59 and 148, whenever the duly and carefully ascertained conditions and circumstances warrant the same under the restrictions prescribed in section 28. The brigade commander therefore announces for the information of all concerned that wherever prisoners or unarmed or defenseless Americans or natives friendly to the United States Government are murdered or assassinated for political reasons, and this fact can be established, it is his purpose to execute a prisoner of war under the authority contained in sections 59 and 148. This prisoner of war will be selected by lot from among the officers or prominent citizens held as prisoners of war, and will be chosen when practicable from those who belong to the town where the murder or assassination occurred. It is also his purpose to severely punish, in the same or a lesser degree, the commission of other acts denounced by the aforementioned articles. In this connection the attention of all American officers is invited to the last paragraph of section 29 and to the provisions of section 134. Commanding officers are authorized to enforce the provisions of this latter section whenever they may deem it just and practicable."

## ASSIGNMENTS OF REGIMENTS AND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Our grand Republic has been toying now some four years with its brand-new colonies and with a brand-new American mode of governing them, and, as yet, it has not dawned upon the wise men who sit cogitating in the granite building at the corner of the Avenue and 17th street that a regular system or law of assignment to station or to regiment must be introduced promptly into our Service, if we desire to perfect our military establishment after European Methods. It is unjust that some regiments should appear to dwell ever in the Dakotas, Texas or Arizona, while others, for years, enjoy the comforts and advantages of high civilization; and now, with the severe service of Alaska, of Porto Rico and Cuba, with the ever-present danger of yellow fever, and of the Philippines, with its never-ending field service and its dangerous climate, the hour has come when an attempt should be made to do away with "chance" or "possible favoritism," and to evolve a scheme founded firmly in equity and justice.

In consideration of this matter, it should be remembered that the commissioned officer is the main factor involved. The percentage of enlisted men who re-enlist is small, when we realize that in an army of 100,000 men, 33,000 or more go out each year. We should also look upon home distribution as important as assignment to the colonies. Some light may be obtained for our guidance by the study of European service methods. In some military nations, regiments are permanently assigned to home districts, and such regiments draw their recruits from a permanently assigned section of country; special regiments are organized for colonial service, and maintained permanently in the colonies, with special privileges and pay, as volunteers for such service, both officers and men. For example, with a high table of pay and colonial service counting double for retirement, many might prefer colonial to home duty.

We have also to take into account that we have greatly complicated this question of assignment to station by our lineal system of promotion in each arm. Where an officer formerly knew that he would inevitably go to the vacancy immediately above him, there was an entire resignation to the chance of luck; but now that assignments

or promotion appear to be made at the whim of the moment, or under some passing ruling, in force only until some other plan may suggest itself, there is great dissatisfaction. It is clear that under the present system of assignment there is not only an opportunity for the constant display of favoritism; there is also the danger that influences inimical to an officer might, as he goes from one grade to another, keep him more or less in the different colonies, in Alaska, or in the desolate places of our own country, practically exiling him for life from civilization.

The question will arise, What can be done? My solution of the problem would be as follows: Let a board be convened, of nine officers; three generals (one from each arm by former service), three field officers and three captains. This board, taking in consideration the comparative nearness of city life, with its advantages for the education of children and the enjoyment of life, will proceed to place the various sections of the United States and of the colonies in fixed classes. For example:

Class A—All sections of the United States, with exception of the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

Class B—The above-exceptioned States and Territories.

Class C—Porto Rico, the Danish Islands and Hawaii.

Class D—Cuba.

Class E—Alaska.

Class F—The Philippines and China.

The Board, taking into consideration previous stations since 1866 should form a roster by regiment, with rules for assignment for three years, or, perhaps better, two years' service. Further rules would be necessary to relieve officers of such regiments who have completed the class tour—two or three years.

However, a better plan would be to assign the cavalry and infantry permanently to certain sections and colonies (allowing each section a reserve for outside mobilization; 7, placing all officers on a so-called waiting-order list, as in the Navy as well as in some foreign services, and replacing each officer in a station of any class on the expiration of his tour (two years) by the next on the roster of the class. In this way, the regular organizations in each military district could be permanently brigaded with the local militia or National Guard forces of said district, and the disadvantages of the present objectionable American post system be done away with. A regimental commander should always command his entire regiment, however scattered it may be within the district.

The few non-commissioned officers and enlisted men who re-enlist, could be transferred by a similar roster.

By such permanent assignment of regiments, the enormous expenses of transfer would be entirely done away with in our annual military changes.

These remarks, however, are merely suggestive, with a view to an extended discussion of the entire matter. No act of Congress is necessary for the introduction of some system as outlined. There are many officers who have served in the tropics (whether East Indian or West Indian) practically since dates in 1808, and some measure of relief should be at once adopted.

This class roster should cover all manner of service details, whether abroad or at home, whether at West Point or service schools, or in the performance of staff or other duty.

This system of roster should be applied also to officers of the various staff corps, and the more necessarily so, as their duties are now open, by details, to their brethren of the line. Their stations should be permanently classified by a board and strict regulations should be made and enforced, preventing any officer from passing the greater portion of his years of service under the charms of our beautiful capital, or within a "limited" journey thereof.

"REGIMENTAL AND INDIVIDUAL SERVICE ROSTER."

## THE WEST INDIAN CATAclysm.

While the world is still in ignorance as to the full extent of the frightful cataclysm which has occurred in Martinique and other islands of the West Indies, enough is known to show that it has few or no parallels in history. In the French island of Martinique, where the disturbance began with a terrific eruption of the volcano of Mont Pelée on May 8, the neighboring city of St. Pierre has been utterly destroyed, together with a dozen or more trading vessels anchored in the harbor and a multitude of persons, estimated all the way from 30,000 to 40,000, have perished. Several adjacent towns and villages have shared a similar fate, and those of their inhabitants who escaped the deluge of fire are starving fugitives at Fort de France, fifteen miles from St. Pierre where, besides suffering due to lack of food, there is imminent danger of pestilence. It is reported that the volcano of La Soufriere, in the British island of St. Vincent, south of Martinique, has been in violent eruption since May 10, causing the death of nearly 2,000 persons and destroying all property of every description within a wide radius. In St. Lucia, which lies between Martinique and St. Vincent, in Gaudeloupe which lies eighty miles to the north of Martinique and throughout the Caribbean islands, most of which bear traces of volcanic origin, there are grave fears of further disturbances.

Above the flame-pierced gloom of this appalling calamity one fact shines clear and resplendent, and that is that now, as in other times of misfortune and suffering, the American people confidently entrust the distribution of their prompt and magnificent charity to the experienced and ready hands of the Army and Navy. That is always the way, and it is the sensible and proper way. Within forty-eight hours after the news of the destruction of St. Pierre reached Washington Congress had voted a fund of \$200,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and assurances have been given that the amount will be increased to \$500,000 if required. The U.S.S. Dixie, Capt. Robert M. Berry, U.S.N., commanding, sailed from New York for Martinique on May 14 with 1,234 tons of food, clothing and medical supplies. These supplies will be distributed under the direction of the following officers of the Army who sailed on the Dixie: Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Capt. Robert Sewell, Lieut. Jere B. Clayton and Lieut. James R. Church, the last two of whom belong to the Medical Department. The navigating officer of the Dixie, Lieut. John B. Bernadou, U.S.N., estimates that the run of 1,800 miles to Port de France, Martinique, can be made within five days. Among others who sailed on the Dixie were Captain Borshgrevink, the antarctic explorer, and a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Under instructions from the Secretary of War Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, Commissary General, U.S.A., has purchased supplies amounting to 1,800,000 pounds which will be forwarded for distribution to the inhabitants of the stricken islands with all possible dispatch. The cost of these supplies was \$69,403.95. The U.S.S. Sterling, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Mentz, U.S.N., commanding, sailed from San Juan, P.R., for Martinique on May 14

with a large cargo of provisions and clothing. Major James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., commanding Porto Rico Regiment, cabled from San Juan to the War Department under date of May 13, as follows: "Acknowledge receipt of cable concerning relief Martinique sufferers. Collier Sterling will sail to-morrow with following stores, Captain Crabbs, Quartermaster's Department, in charge. Subsistence stores in pounds sent as follows: 21,000 flour and hard bread, 3,000 beans, 3,000 rice, 5,000 bacon, 1,000 milk, 2,000 coffee, 5,000 sugar, 2,200 codfish and salmon, and 500 salt. Quartermaster supplies: 100 blankets, 3,250 blouses and coats, 1,200 hats, 11,000 skirts, 10,000 drawers, 2,000 shoes, 5,000 stockings, 8,000 trousers. Lieut. A. Moreno, Provisional Regiment, and Q. M. Sergt. Samuel L. Kemp accompany Crabbs."

Major David L. Brainard, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., Purchasing Commissary Army Building, New York, has been designated by the Secretary of War to take charge of any contributions that may be made by citizens of New York and other cities for the sufferers.

The U.S.S. Potomac, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, U.S.N., commanding, arrived at Fort de France, Martinique, from San Juan, P.R., on May 13 with considerable supplies of food and medicine. The Potomac rescued upwards of thirty persons who had escaped from the stricken island in small boats and rafts. She also captured a boatload of negroes who had in their possession a large amount of money, jewelry and other valuables stolen from the ruins of St. Pierre. The property was turned over to the French authorities at Fort de France. Lieutenant McCormick cabled to the Navy Department from Fort de France under date of May 13 as follows: "Inhabitants St. Pierre, 16 vessels, totally destroyed. Surrounding villages uninhabitable. Island covered, destruction, ashes, within five miles Fort de France. Provisions needed, 50,000 refugees within 10 days. Donated extra stores. Inform commandant San Juan."

Comdr. Thomas McLean, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Cincinnati, reports from Fort de France to the Navy Department under date of May 13 as follows: "Arrived St. Pierre this morning. Came here message. Assisting Government at Martinique. News disaster St. Vincent; have sent Potomac. Will follow if necessary."

In reply to instructions from the Navy Department to stop loading the U.S.S. Buffalo with supplies for Manila and to hold that vessel in readiness for possible requirements in the West Indies, Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., commandant, New York Navy Yard, telegraphed the Navy Department under date of May 14 as follows: "Bulk freight removed from Buffalo. She can sail at any time with two hours' notice."

Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland, Chief Hydrographer to Bureau of Equipment, U.S.N., is preparing to take immediately a series of new surveys in the waters of the West Indies adjacent to Martinique. If the reports as to the tremendous subsidence of the sea bottom near the Antilles are accurate, then there have undoubtedly been corresponding upheavals of the bottom in other sections which have created great menaces to navigation through the fact that they are not yet charted.

## ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will convene in Washington, D.C., on Thursday morning, June 5, 1902, and continue in session during the two following days. Every member is urged to be present and participate in all the exercises, both social and literary. The preparations for the meeting are in charge of an active committee of which Major George Henderson, N.G.D. C., is Chairman; Major William C. Borden, U.S.A., Treasurer, and Major Frederick P. Reynolds, U.S.V., Secretary.

The social headquarters will be at the New Willard Hotel. The evenings will be given up to pleasure and it is much desired by the committee that the members of the Association be accompanied by ladies, as special arrangements will be made for their entertainment by the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee.

The first session of the meeting will be held in the National Theater, June 5, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The President of the United States is expected to attend this session. All subsequent sessions will be held in the convention hall of the New Willard Hotel at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily.

There will be an exhibit of Surgical Instruments and Dressings and all lines pertaining to Military Surgery and Medicine. Many of the leading houses of the United States will be represented at this exhibit.

Reduced railroad rates may be obtained by persons coming to this meeting at the rate of one fare and a third for the round trip.

During the literary exercises nearly sixty papers are to be read, many by medical officers of the Army and Navy, the list of their titles showing a wide and interesting range of topics.

The past year has been the most progressive and successful one in the history of the organization, and the increase in the strength and influence of the Association has been phenomenal. Its membership has expanded by leaps and bounds and its Journal has taken a conspicuous part in the military medical literature of the world. The meeting at Washington will be an event of national importance.

## PROBABLE PEACE WITH THE MOROS.

There has been no fighting in the island of Mindanao since Col. Frank D. Baldwin with the 27th U.S. Infantry captured the Moro fort at Bayan on May 4, except the unfortunate affair of May 5 in which 84 Moros who had surrendered attempted to escape, and 35 of their number were killed. Major General Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, who sailed from Manila for Mindanao on May 7 to visit the seat of the trouble has sent the following dispatch to the War Department by way of Manila under date of May 13:

May 12.—Been here past three days studying situation with Brig. Gen. George W. Davis. Think two battalions should remain if they can be supplied.

Genassi trail very difficult but another trail promises such better. Think withdrawal from Lake would seriously jeopardize safety weaker Dattos; would have given friendly assistance, but believe we remain more powerful. Dattos will come in when apparent our mission friendly. From present indications further hostilities will not be necessary unless provoked by Moros. Bayan causes much astonishment; was extremely necessary, wholesome lesson which do not think will have to be repeated. Some Dattos very suspicious and on defensive. Lake country beautiful, more suitable occupancy Americans than any part Archipelago; elevation, soil, climate perfect; comparing favorably any valley Alleghenies. CHAFFEE.



SENATE PASSES THE ARMY BILL.

The Senate took up and passed the Army appropriation bill, H. R. 12804, on May 10, first agreeing to all the amendments of the Committee on Military Affairs, which we gave last week, except as follows:

In lieu of the committee amendment providing "That no officer detailed or appointed under the provisions of section 26 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, shall serve under such detail or appointment or be paid as if on the active list beyond the date of his retirement," the following was proposed by Mr. Proctor and agreed to: "Provided, That no officer hereafter detailed or appointed under the provisions of section 26 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, who has less than four years to serve from the date of his detail or appointment to the date of his retirement shall serve under such detail or appointment or be paid as if on the active list beyond the date of his retirement."

The committee amendment to strike out the following words was agreed to: "Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of War shall have power to order any officer on the retired list before a retiring board, and if found competent by said board shall be returned to the active list." An amendment by Mr. Proctor was also agreed to, to insert in place of the words stricken out the following: "Provided, That the President or the Secretary of War may, when for the interest of the Service, appoint officers on the retired list on courts-martial, courts or boards of inquiry, or other service of that character, or upon the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, to fill any vacancy on that board, and without any restriction as to the corps to which such officers so appointed belonged while on the active list, and all officers appointed under this provision shall, while so serving, have the full pay of their rank."

The amendment making the appropriation for barracks and quarters four instead of three million dollars was passed, and the long proviso which the committee proposed to insert at this point was passed after being amended to strike out at its close the words: "And all such proceeds are hereby appropriated for the purchase of such other lands as may be required for military purposes, or for building barracks and quarters on such other lands devoted to military purposes and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such purchases."

The bill was passed without further changes. Mr. Bailey proposed, however, to insert in the bill the following amendment: "Provided, That no money appropriated by this act, or by the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, shall be expended in defraying the expenses of anyone in going to, or coming from, or in attendance upon, the coronation of any hereditary king, prince, or potentate."

This caused so much debate that Mr. Bailey finally withdrew it, after a partial vote on it which would have defeated it, but for the lack of a quorum.

In lieu of his suggested amendment Mr. Bailey then introduced the following as a separate resolution, which was allowed to lie over: "Resolved by the Senate, That it is contrary to the policy of the United States to accredit to any foreign government any ambassador, minister, or other diplomatic officer or agent to especially represent the United States at the coronation of any hereditary prince or potentate. That no power exists in the President of the United States to appoint any ambassador, minister or other diplomatic officer or agent and accredit him as the representative of the United States to any foreign government except by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as prescribed in section 2, Article II, of the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Bailey contended that the United States should not send a special ambassador to the coronation of any ruler, when the country thus honored did not extend a like courtesy to the United States on the inauguration of a President, and that if we are to send a special embassy to the coronation in Great Britain, we must hereafter send an embassy to the coronation of every monarch or else give an affront to the nation concerned.

Mr. Lodge pointed out that a special embassy was sent to the coronation of the Czar, that one has been appointed to Spain for the coming coronation, and that the President's power to send out a special agent was thoroughly established by practice. The only effect of the proposed amendment would be to stop the retired pay and mileage of any retired Army officer detailed to attend the coronation.

Mr. Bailey said the purpose was to prevent the Secretary of War from sending an active or a retired officer in the Army to report to the American ambassador at London, who would then say to this retired or active Army officer, "Attend the coronation of the king." It was not intended to punish the Army officer on the proposed embassy or to touch his salary.

Mr. Proctor said: "As I understand it, the President has no authority to detail a retired officer of the Army. He may, I believe, detail a retired officer of the Navy; but I know of no law which authorizes the President or the Secretary of War to put a retired officer upon this duty, and he goes with no more security for his expenses than a civilian would have."

After some further debate as to the power of the President to appoint special embassies and other points, the amendment was withdrawn and the bill passed, as we stated above.

On May 12, on motion of Mr. Proctor for the Committee on Military Affairs, the Senate by unanimous consent reconsidered the vote passing the Army appropriation bill, in order that some further minor changes might be made in it. The amendments related solely to the clause which authorizes the President to sell Army posts, restricting that right to three certain posts at Indianapolis, Columbus and Buffalo, and authorizing him in those particular cases to use the money received in each of those places for purchasing other lands in the vicinity and constructing posts; and also an amendment which authorizes him in selling this property to subdivide it, as it is right in the midst of the cities named, and quite valuable. After agreeing to these amendments the Senate again passed the bill.

IN DEFENSE OF THE ARMY.

There has been much sulphurous talk in the U.S. Senate during the debate on the bill to establish a civil government in the Philippines which would seem to have been an echo from the eruption in Martinique, judging from its volcanic character. Mr. Carmack, who was the chief offender, made a proper apology, however, for his intemperate language which was chiefly directed against Generals Smith, Bell and Funston. He said: "Whatever may be my opinion of Smith, or of Bell, or of Funston, I recognize that it adds nothing to the force of a statement to denounce them in harsh, bitter, and severe language. Just and proper comment upon any conduct of theirs is entirely right, but I recognize that whatever may have been their actions in the Philippines or elsewhere it is not proper to apply to them harsh and offensive epithets. I wish to express my regret that I have done so."

The Army did not lack for defenders, the most effective

speech in reply to its defamers being that of an old soldier, Senator Foraker, of Ohio. In the course of it he said:

"Mr. President, this talk of barbarities by our Army is not new talk. I have taken pains to look at the record, not with a view of quoting it here, but simply with a view to familiarizing myself with it, and I find that our Army in the war of 1812 was bitterly criticised, as was the Army of Great Britain, for the cruelties and barbarities practiced. And, Mr. President, there are hundreds of pages of the record devoted to the debates in Congress about the cruelties and barbarities practiced by Andrew Jackson when he was fighting Seminoles and the exiles in Florida."

Mr. Carmack: "Does the Senator say our Army was accused of cruelty in the war of 1812?"

Mr. Foraker: "It was, and also in the war with Mexico. In the war with Mexico you can go to the library and find book after book devoted to the exposition of cruelties and barbarities and outrages practiced and ordered to be practiced by General Scott and his subordinates in Mexico. The country was infested with guerrillas, rancheros, and they were ambushing and annoying our troops. Finally the general issued an order, and law of retaliation should be given no quarter whatever, but should be put to death as the only way to break up such warfare. During the Civil War there were numerous complaints of brutality and cruelty of one kind and another."

As indicating the feeling of the country with regard to the charges of cruelty which have been made against the Army, it is interesting to note that Adjutant General Corbin is receiving a constant inpour of letters and telegrams protesting against these slanderous statements. One of these messages is from Mr. Allen B. Cusick, of Columbus, Ohio, formerly a lieutenant in the Volunteer Service, who served a year in the Philippines and who declares that the conduct of the Army was singularly humane, considerate and respectful of the rules of civilized warfare. Lieutenant Cusick offers his services to the War Department in any way that will help to refute the false accusations against the Army.

At the regular meeting of U. S. Grant Post, G.A.R., on the evening of May 14 General Horatio C. King indignantly denounced the slanders of the Army in the Philippines and the Post adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, reaffirms its confidence in the patriotism, courage and humanity of our brave officers and soldiers in the Philippines, who are acting under the orders of the War Department, the responsibility for which Secretary of War Root nobly assumes."

The Illinois Republicans have included the following in their platform: "We commend the brilliant and patriotic services of our Army and Navy in maintaining the dignity and honor of our flag on the seas and in our foreign possessions, and we condemn the malignant attacks now being made upon our soldiers and sailors."

REDUCING GARRISONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

On the strength of cabled information from Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., commanding the Military Division of the Philippines, Adjutant General Corbin has prepared a statement for the Secretary of War showing the reduction of troops and military posts in the Philippines during the last year. General Corbin's tabulated statement is as follows: Stations occupied and American troops in each province in the Philippines May 31, 1901, and May 10, 1902:

Provinces.	May 31, 1901. Sta- tions. Com- panies.	May 10, 1902. Sta- tions. Com- panies.
Abra	12	9
Albay	9	7
Batangas	13	15
Bataan	7	4
Benguet	1	1
Bongao (island)	5	4
Bohol (island)	19	10
Bulacan	19	1
Busuanga	1	1
Casuarines	23	14
Capul	—	1
Cagayan	16	6
Catanduanes (island)	2	1
Cavite	11	12
Cebu (island)	14	10
Corregidor (island)	1	1
Ilocos Norte, Luzon	16	11
Ilocos Sur, Luzon	16	18
Isabela	14	5
Jolo (island)	1	3
Laguna	20	20
Lepanto	1	1
Leyte (island)	2	1
Marinduque (island)	4	6
Masbate (island)	1	2
Mindanao (island)	15	19
Mindoro	—	21
Morong	4	2
Negros (island)	23	8
Nueva Ecija	18	21
Nueva Vizcaya	5	2
Pampanga	14	12
Pangasinan	25	27
Panay (island)	51	18
Paragua (island)	1	1
Principe	1	1
Rizal, including Manila	14	71
Romblon (island)	1	1
Samar (island)	6	37
Sassina (island)	1	1
Sorsogon	5	5
Tarlac	12	13
Tawitawi	—	1
Tayabas	19	11
Union	12	12
Zambales	21	13
Totals	409	408

The figures given above show that there were 224 fewer stations and 137 fewer companies in the islands on May 10, 1902, than there were on May 31, 1901. It will be observed that military garrisons have been entirely discontinued in eleven provinces, and that the principal increases have been in Batangas, Tayabas, Samar and Mindanao. The improved conditions in these four provinces will probably permit of an early reduction of their forces. In the light of this information the general military situation in the islands will be recognized as highly satisfactory.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY CENTENNIAL.

All the indications point to a very large attendance at West Point in June on the occasion of the Centennial celebration of the founding of the Military Academy. It is expected that as many as three hundred graduates of the Academy will be present for the alumni meeting, the field sports and the Centennial ceremonies proper; many of them will be accompanied by their wives. Nearly one hundred distinguished officials and other invited guests of the graduates will take part in the Centennial ceremonies on June 11. The members of the Board of Visitors

also will remain over for this event, which will mark an important epoch in the history of the Academy and the country. The several committees having in charge the details of the program are perfecting very complete plans for the accommodation and comfort of all who may attend, and the affair promises to be a most successful one from every point of view. All graduates of the Academy who can possibly do so should make a special effort to be present. The railroad officials will make very complete arrangements to handle the increased traffic on June 9, 10, 11 and 12, and will have special cars and special trains in sufficient number to accommodate all who may be present. It is understood that the Railroad Traffic Association has approved a special rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip, within a radius of three hundred miles, for all persons attending the celebration. Officers who are stationed beyond that radius and who expect to attend can probably obtain the same rate on identification and arrangement with the local railroad officials.

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The Civil Commission from the Philippines has enacted a rule which abolishes imprisonment for debt after the debtor has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The need of this change is shown by the fact that under the old law when a person was thrown into prison for debt the cost of his maintenance was charged to his creditors.

Ricafort, a Filipino, convicted of murder was executed with the garrote at Lingaen, Pangasinan Province, Island of Luzon, on May 13, he being the first murderer to be garroted since American authority has been established in the Philippine Islands. The officials who witnessed this execution think the system employed insures a quick and humane death, but that such an execution is revolting to see.

Within ten days petitions against the removal of American troops were received from sixteen towns and villages, which are in fear of bandits.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Edith Knowlton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Knowlton, of Joliet, Ill., and sister of Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, Artillery Corps, to Ensign Hilary Williams, U.S. Navy, took place on Wednesday, May 7, in the Episcopal church of St. Helena in Beaufort, S.C., at high noon. And although the wedding was entirely simple and informal, the glittering uniforms of the Army and Navy officers, the National colors draped above the altar and the beautiful floral decorations, gave a very charming effect to the ancient church of colonial days. The bride wore white organdie and lace, with broad satin sash and a picture hat of white chiffon, feathers, and carried an immense bunch of bride roses. There were no bridesmaids. The bride entered with her father, and was met at the altar by Mr. Williams, who was attended by Paymaster George G. Seibels, U.S.N. Rev. W. I. Githens performed the ceremony. Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, U.S.A., and Ensign William Benefiel Wells, U.S.N., acted as ushers. There were present the officers of Fort Fremont, St. Helena Island, and the Naval officers from the U.S.S. Lancaster, U.S.S. Topeka and the Naval Station at Port Royal. Mr. and Mrs. Williams left immediately after the ceremony for Charleston, S.C.

Bryant B. Lepscob of Pensacola, Fla., was married on May 6, to Miss Annie Laura Bonner, daughter of Ordnance Sergeant Bonner, U.S.A. The wedding ceremony was performed at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Colonel and Mrs. LaRhett L. Livingston have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter Gertrude to Mr. James Hamilton on the evening of Thursday, June 5, at eight o'clock at Saint Margaret's church, Washington, D.C.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Converse of Cheyenne, Wyo., to Mr. Ord Preston, son of the late Col. Albert W. Preston, U.S.A. The marriage will take place at Englewood, N.J., in June. Lieut. Comdr. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., and Mrs. Alden Brown, nee Charlier, of New York, were married at Berlin, Germany, May 10. A civil ceremony occurred in the Register's office, and a religious ceremony, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Dickie, pastor of the American congregation, followed at the residence of Mr. John B. Jackson, secretary of the United States Embassy. This was succeeded by a wedding breakfast. Mr. Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador; Mr. Frank H. Mason, the United States Consul General at Berlin; Mr. H. Percival Dodge, second secretary of the Embassy; Mr. Rives and Mrs. Burchard were among those present. The German government waived the technical documentary identification in connection with the marriage.

Colonel and Mrs. B. J. D. Irwin announce the marriage of their daughter Ida Irwin Barnes, to Dr. Arthur Atwell Small on Monday May 12, 1902, at Chicago, Ill.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Wing, daughter of Mrs. Charles Tudor Wing, to Naval Constructor Lawrence York Spear will take place on June 2 at the home of her mother, No. 201 West Fifty-fifth street, New York City.

Miss Bertha Babbitt of No. 3,820 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa., has announced the engagement of her niece and ward, Miss Bertha Graham Keiso Martin, to Lieut. John Elliott Bailey, U.S.N. Miss Martin, who was a debutante last winter, is a daughter of the late Samuel Martin.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Frederick Brooke Neilson, 12th U.S. Cav., and Miss Kellar, of Laredo, Texas, a popular young woman in Army circles and a daring equestrienne.

Miss Etta Aloysia Keith, daughter of Mr. David Keith, was married at Salt Lake City, April 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, to Mr. Richard Stevens Eskridge, son of Col. R. I. Eskridge, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Eskridge, and grandson of the late Major Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, U.S. Vols. Mr. Eskridge is a lawyer in Seattle, where the happy couple will be at home after a short tour in the East.

Lieut. Charles L. Poor, U.S. Navy, and Miss Mary Austin will be married June 3d, in the Epiphany church, Washington, D.C.

Miss Julia Gardner, the niece of Mrs. Admiral Almy will be married June 12th to Mr. George Brodhead of Rochester, N.Y.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Charles N. Barney, Medical Department, U.S.A., and Miss Helen B. Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mason Young of Morristown, N.J.

A quiet wedding took place in Washington, D.C., May 14, at the home of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, N. 1717 Riggs place, when Mrs. Caroline Eyre, Mrs. Cottman's sister, was married to Mr. Ervin Wardman of New York. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant performed the ceremony. Only im-



mediate members of the families were present. Mr. and Mrs. Wardman started on a wedding trip through Canada, and on their return will go to Westchester county for the summer, where they have taken a house on the Pelham road.

Mr. Kendrick P. Crawford, son of Chaplain George A. Crawford, U.S.N., was married in Brookline, Mass., April 30, to Miss Hallie U. Muirhead.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Irene Sessions a niece of the late Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U.S.A. The wedding will take place May 20 at 1308 16th Street, Washington, D.C., and only relatives and intimate friends will be present.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Yorke Parker, daughter of Medical Director Joseph B. Parker, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, to Assist. Surg. William Hemphill Bell, U.S.N. The date of the wedding will not be made public for some months to come, it is understood.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Jeannette K. Cooke, widow of Capt. A. P. Cooke, U.S.N., died at Paris, France, May 12.

Major John Brooke, surgeon, U.S.A., retired, died at Radnor, Pa., May 12, in his 72d year. He entered the service as an assistant surgeon in November, 1862, and received the brevets of captain and major for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

Miss Katherine Neal, a sister of Naval Cadet George Neal, died at Denver, Colo. Miss Neal's father was the late Ex-Congressman John R. Neal, of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

John F. Emerick, who died May 11 in Brooklyn, was telegraph operator at General McDowell's headquarters in Virginia in 1861, and served through the Civil war with the armies of the Potomac and of the James as operator.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, U.S.V., a veteran of the Civil War, died on May 11 in the Bryn Mawr Hospital, Penn., as the result of an operation performed on that date. He enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and became Sergeant Major of the 18th Pennsylvania Regiment. He served with distinction under Gen. N. P. Banks, and was mustered out with the rank of brigadier general at the close of the war. General Collis was proud of his knowledge of the engagements participated in by the Army of the Potomac. He found time to write exhaustively of these events and was frequently at variance with other authorities.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Samuel McKeever, Captain, U.S.A., retired, died at Somerville, Mass., May 15. He entered the service as a first lieutenant in the 16th Massachusetts Volunteers, July 2, 1861, and was appointed captain in the 28th Massachusetts Volunteers in October, 1862, and captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 20, 1863. He was brevetted major and lieutenant colonel of volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He was appointed second lieutenant in the 16th U.S. Inf., in February, 1866, and received the brevet of captain, U.S.A., March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was retired for disability May 27, 1889.

Judge William T. Wood, father of Lieut. Commander Wood, U.S.N., died at Lexington, Mo., May 12.

Col. John G. Jewett, of Saugerties, N.Y., who committed suicide, was during the civil war lieutenant colonel of the Pennsylvania "Bucktails," a famous sharpshooter regiment. Business troubles are assigned as the cause of suicide.

Capt. Thomas Gerry Townsend, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in Washington, D.C., May 13, aged 52 years. He was graduated a second lieutenant from the U.S. Military Academy June 12, 1871, being assigned to the 6th Inf., and was retired for disability Aug. 27, 1896, as a captain.

#### PERSONAL.

Capt. C. B. Hardin, U.S.A., has left Fort Bliss for Fort Logan, Colo.

Capt. E. W. Evans, 8th U.S. Cav., should be addressed Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Paymaster John F. Tarbell, U.S.N., has left Boston, Mass. for Readville, Mass.

Capt. Paul Mazzuri, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., left Cuba May 5 for Fort Robinson, Neb.

Capt. J. W. Ruckman, Art. Corps, left Fort Totten, N.Y., this week on a short leave.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. L. W. Caffey, 20th U.S. Inf., at Decatur, Ga., April 30.

Lieut. J. F. McIndoe, C.E., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D.C., this week from leave of absence.

Miss Alice Roosevelt attended the hop at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, held on Friday evening, May 9.

The wife of Major Carver Howland, 29th U.S. Inf., gave birth to a daughter at San Francisco, Cal., April 6.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. W. F. Lewis, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., at Fort Russell, Wyo., May 7.

Capt. P. P. Powell, U.S.A., retired, left Santa Barbara, Cal., May 6, with his family for Chicago, Ill., for several weeks.

Col. G. C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Goodloe have gone for the summer to their home at Woodrest, Prince George county, Md.

A son, John Biddle Dorcy, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Ben Holladay Dorcy, 4th U.S. Cav., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 9, 1902.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. J. E. Cusack, 12th U.S. Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 4. He has been named Frederick Stanley Cusack.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Truby, U.S.A., who recently arrived in New York with troops from Cuba, joined at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, May 13, for duty.

Capt. S. M. Foote, Art. Corps of Fort Myer, Va., visited Mt. Gretna, Pa., this week, looking for a suitable place for target practice by his battery this summer.

Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, son of Col. J. T. Kirkman, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on May 11 for Chicago, where he will visit his mother, Mrs. Marshall Kirkman, before joining his regiment.

Major W. F. Stewart recently from Cuba goes to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty and will likely succeed to the command of that post on the retirement in Sept. next of Col. J. B. Burbank. Major Stewart is close to his promotion as Lieutenant Colonel.

Rear Admiral Chas. O'Neil, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Ordnance, sailed from New York, May 14, on the St. Paul to attend the international congress of naval architects at Dusseldorf, Germany. While in Europe the admiral will visit some of the larger ordnance establishments.

Lieut. C. J. Nelson, 17th U.S. Inf., from Manila, has arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Lieut. Commander W. R. Rush, U.S.N.; will sail from New York May 24 for duty on the Albany.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. W. R. Grove, U.S.A., at 1057 Park avenue, Omaha, Neb., May 5.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association has sent a check for \$3,041 to the widow of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson.

A daughter was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. E. R. Schriener, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., at Fort Howard, Md., May 10.

Capt. J. K. Cree, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Trumbull, Conn., is visiting at 104 Madison Avenue, New York.

Capt. H. C. Davis, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort McHenry, Md., is visiting at McGraw, Cortland Co., New York.

Col. C. I. Wilson, U.S.A.; Mrs. Wilson and their daughter, Mrs. Gertrude T. Peck, are now in Naples, Italy, and will visit Gibraltar.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Ford, U.S.A., relinquished duty at Washington Barracks May 9, to take up duty at the General Hospital on the reservation.

Col. A. Hartsuff, U.S.A., retired, who returned from Europe a short time since, is now settled at 658 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., with his family.

Lieut. Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., has rented his cottage at Newport, R. I., for the season, as he will be absent on the Kearsarge.

Pay Inspector Edwin Putnam, U.S. Navy, was in Washington, D.C., for a few days during the past week, and has returned to his station in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Washington Star says: "Major General Shafter is an ideal hero. He talks not for publication, ignores the offers of the magazine publishers and neither does he run for office."

Mrs. Cass and Mrs. Wallace, who have passed the winter with Mrs. J. J. Ahern, at 1,019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C., have gone to their cottage at Plainfield, N.J., where they will pass this summer.

The May number of The Patriotic Review gives reports of the annual meetings of the D.A.R., D.R., M.O.F.W. and other patriotic organizations. It also contains sketches of General Stark and Jefferson Davis.

Col. William Lamb, President of the Seaman's Friend Society, of Norfolk, Va., has announced that Miss Helen Gould has promised to give \$500 to start a fund for the erection at Norfolk of a home for naval seamen, to cost \$10,000.

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schofield have arrived in Washington, D.C., from a six months sojourn in Florida and are staying at the Gordon. They will shortly go to Bar Harbor, Me., their usual summer resort.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U.S.A., and wife were to leave Washington, D.C., May 16 for Nantucket, Mass., where they will open their cottage for the summer. They intend to stop at several places en route, and will reach Nantucket early in June.

Lieut. Col. B. K. Roberts, Art. Corps, recently arrived from Cuba, goes to Fort Washington, Md., in succession to Col. E. Van A. Andrus, retired. Col. Roberts has many friends in New York, who will be glad to know that he is now nearer to them.

An unusual pension fraud has come to the notice of the Pension Bureau officials. A man who served during the Civil War in both the Confederate and Federal Armies applied for a pension because of a wound received. Upon investigation it developed that the wound was received while the man was in the Confederate Army.

Col. J. M. Ingalls, U.S.A., with his wife and daughter expects to sail from Boston for Liverpool, May 21, on the Dominion Line steamer Commonwealth. They have planned to spend June, July and August in England, and to arrive in Paris, September 1, where they will probably stay nine or ten months. Address care of Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S. W. London, England.

Among the arrivals at Ebbitt house, Washington, D.C., for week ending May 14, 1902, were the following: Capt. F. L. Munson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Munson, Capt. H. A. Sievert, U.S.A.; Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. A. Moore, U.S.N.; Ensign R. W. Henderson, U.S.N.; Ensign H. E. Yarnell, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. M. McCormick, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. J. Sears, U.S.N.; Commander Geo. Cowie, U.S.N.; Commander E. M. Hughes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. Harris Laning, U.S.N.; Commander G. B. Ransom, U.S.N.

An interesting story comes from Boston concerning Senorita Lopez, sister of Senor Sixto Lopez the Filipino emissary, both of whom are sojourning in that city. It appears, according to the report, that the Senate Committee on the Philippines is desirous that Senorita Lopez shall testify before it concerning conditions in the islands, and that when this fact became known in Boston an eminent "anti-imperialist" called upon the lady at her hotel and persuaded her to transfer her belongings to his home where she is now in hiding. The story is somewhat fanciful, we admit, but if true it is evident that Senorita Lopez possesses some knowledge as to the situation in the Philippines which her "anti-imperialist" entertainers are anxious to withhold from the Senate and the public.

A dinner and ceremony of adoption was given Saturday evening, May 10, by the bachelors of Fort Terry, N.Y., in honor of Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney and his bride. The entire official post was present. Only one toast was given—to the bride—all the gentleman standing, declared her henceforth an Army woman, and pledged their friendship and loyalty. The toast glasses were broken in her presence. Mr. Putnam sang "The Song of the Sword" after which the table was cleared, and a game of ping-pong played by Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Kenney, resulting in a draw. Mrs. Kenney is a Pittsburgh girl, and—writer and correspondent.—is as accomplished as she is beautiful and charming. Lieutenant Kenney is a popular young officer of the Artillery Corps.

Naval Constructor Hobson's plea for retirement presents a case which deserves the most sympathetic consideration. Constructor Hobson, while at present physically sound, is in imminent danger of total blindness, as a result of his work on plans for raising warships sunk at Santiago and Manila. Unfortunately, however, the law does not take into account the future disabilities of officers in providing for their retirement, so that while the retiring board which examined Constructor Hobson agreed that he would probably lose his sight if he remained in the service, it reported that it could not retire him until that condition had actually arisen. The situation is such, therefore, that Mr. Hobson has the alternative of resigning from the Navy, which would be a real hardship in view of the fact that his personal means are but meagre, or of continuing in the service until actual blindness gives him a valid claim to retirement. His one hope is the enactment of a special bill by Congress, to which he appeals.

Capt. Lewis C. Lucas, U.S.M.C., has rented the Ives cottage at Newport, R.I., for the summer.

The family of Rear Admiral Sumner, U.S.N., are at present residing at Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.

Lieut. A. S. Morgan, Art. Corps, under recent orders is assigned to staff duty at Fort Washington, Md.

Major W. A. Mann, 14th U.S. Inf., left Fort Porter, N.Y., May 12 on a short leave, to rejoin next week.

Capt. E. T. Wilson, A.C., under recent orders changes station from Fort Flagler, Washington, to Fort Liscomb, Alaska.

Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, Jr., Art. Corps, has left the East for San Francisco to join the 60th Company at the Presidio.

Mrs. Sweitzer, widow of General Sweitzer, U.S.A., will leave Washington next week for Coburg, Canada, where she will pass the summer.

Boatswain Xavier Perrimond, U.S.N., retired, suffered a shock of paralysis on Monday, May 12, at his residence in Portsmouth, N. H.

Alexander Sharp, Jr., a son of Lieut. Commander Sharp, U.S.N., passed the examination for admission to the Naval Academy as a cadet.

Capt. C. J. Stevens and Lieuts. H. C. Williams and F. E. McEnhill, with troops 1 and K, 2d Cav., arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 11.

Capt. P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Portsmouth, N.H., has been assigned to duty as captain of the Navy Yard, New York.

Army officers lately registering in New York, were Col. John D. Hall, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Capt. B. C. Gilbert, Capt. M. O. Bigelow, Navarre.

Commander C. E. Colahan, who has been on duty at the Naval Academy, has been ordered to command the Indiana, at Hampton Roads, Va., relieving Capt. W. H. Emory.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Major James Parker, U.S.A., entertained at a tea at her home in Q street, N.E., Washington, D.C., in honor of Mrs. Long, wife of Major Oscar F. Long, U.S.A.

Gen. Horace Porter, U.S. Ambassador to France, sailed from Southampton, England, May 10 for home on a short leave of absence. General Porter is to deliver the Centennial address at the Military Academy.

Gen. O. B. Willcox, U.S.A., and Mrs. Willcox, expect to leave Washington, D.C., in a few days for Canada, to spend the summer. We regret to learn that the health of Mrs. Willcox has not been very good the past winter.

The body of 1st Lieut. Howard S. Avery, of the 14th U.S. Infantry, who was drowned in the Detroit River by the capsizing of a sailboat on April 3, was found May 11. It has been shipped to Lieutenant Avery's relatives in San Francisco.

Major F. B. Jones, Capt. Geo. Palmer, and Lieuts. W. K. Naylor, and C. Willcox, 9th U.S. Inf., now at Columbus Barracks are expected next week at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, to await the arrival of their regiment from the Philippines.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., has been in Washington, D.C., visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn, and has returned to her apartment in New York. Mrs. James G. Blaine, Sr., has taken a house for the summer at East Hampton, Long Island, where Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., will visit her.

A cablegram received from Rear Admiral Rodgers announces that Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Capt. David D. Porter and 1st Lieut. J. H. A. Day, the marine officers who figured so conspicuously in the now famous march across Samar, and Capt. R. M. Gibson, U.S.M.C., have been detached from the naval station at Cavite, P.I., and will sail for the United States on the Warren, which is expected to leave Manila May 13.

A memorial tablet has been presented to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, by the alumni in honor of John Blair Gibbs, '82, assistant surgeon, U.S.N., killed at Guantanamo; George Washington Lindheim, '98, assistant surgeon, 8th Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., who died of typhoid, Sept. 16, 1898, and Harry Augustus Young, '95, quartermaster sergeant, Company B, 8th Utah Light Artillery, who was killed at Manila, Feb. 6, 1899.

Describing the arrival at Fort Douglas of the 12th Infantry after a campaign of over three years in the Philippines, our correspondent at Fort Douglas says: "The officers and men looked the picture of health with faces bronzed by long months of exposure to the tropic sun and muscles hardened by continual outdoor work. As a proof of good health it was cited that the transport Grant which carried the regiment from Manila to San Francisco on that occasion made its first trip without a death on board."

The following are the officers of the Dixie who returned in her from a recent cruise before she left for Martinique, May 14, from New York: Capt. R. M. Berry, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Wilner, Lieut. J. B. Bernadon, Lieut. F. K. Hill, Lieut. E. H. Durell, Lieut. (J. G.) C. S. Bookwalter, Ensign R. W. Henderson, Ensign F. L. Finney, Ensign T. L. Johnson, 1st Lieut. F. E. Evans, (U.S.M.C.), Surg. G. B. Wilson, P. A. Surg. W. H. Bucher, Asst. P. M. C. W. Eliason, Chap. J. F. MacGrail, Carpenter J. H. Gill, Gunner Wm. Zeitler, Gunner E. N. Fisher, Act. Gunner H. A. Nevins, Act. Gunner E. D. Gould, Warrant Machinist W. R. Scofield, Warrant Machinist H. W. Biggs, Warrant Machinist J. E. Venable, Warrant Machinist R. B. Smith, Act. Warrant Machinist C. R. Johnson, Boatswain C. H. Bullock, Act. Boatswain G. Freudendorf, Pay Clerk O. I. Hancock. Detached since arrival in the U.S.

The officers and ladies of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., gave an "at home" Wednesday afternoon, May 7, from 2:30 until 6. The ladies of the post—Mrs. R. H. Patterson, Mrs. O. W. B. Farr and Mrs. Willis R. Vance—received in the "Dark Arch," which was beautifully decorated with potted plants, flags, rugs, etc. The afternoon was spent in dancing and chatting. At 4 o'clock a collation was served. The music, which was furnished by the orchestra of the 10th Band, Artillery Corps, Chief Musician Hernandez, leader, was especially fine. Among those present were Lieutenant Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Butler, Ordnance Dept.; Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. O'Hern, Capt. and Mrs. E. S. Benton, Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. H. J. Hatch, Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Jones, Mrs. Baxter, Lieut. J. M. Shook, and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor, Fort Strong; Dr. Pinkham, Mrs. Chase, Lieut. E. C. Long, and Lieut. C. E. Wheatly, Fort Banks; the Misses Johnson, the Misses Kearney, Miss Metz, Lieutenants Roberts and Baker, M.C., Charlestown Navy Yard; Mrs. Jessop, Navy Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; Mrs. and Miss Turner, Arlington, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew, Hyde Park, Mass.; the Misses Michaelis, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Chester Williams, Jersey City; and the officers of the post, Major R. H. Patterson, Capt. Otto W. B. Farr, Dr. Mathews, Lieut. Edw. Hill, Lieut. R. H. Williams and Lieut. Willis R. Vance.



Major W. B. Wheeler, 18th U.S. Inf., on an extended leave, is visiting at 33 West 19th street, New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph H. Gustin, with their son Paul, are now residing at 2,617 West 39th avenue, Denver, Colo.

Col. Henry C. Hodges, U.S.A., who has been in Oregon, expects to return to his home in Buffalo, N.Y., the end of May.

The assignment of a number of Naval Cadets of this year's graduating class, to various vessels, will be found among our Naval Orders.

Capt. L. H. Strother, 22d U. S. Inf., formerly A. D. C. to General Merritt, is on a short visit to friends in New York, from Fort Crook, Neb.

Captain and Mrs. Nugent who are now stationed at Key West Barracks, Fla., are not entertaining or making calls now because of the death of Mrs. Nugent's mother.

Major E. L. Swift, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Swift and child are stopping at 282 St. George street, St. Augustine, Fla., where they expect to remain for several months to come.

The Hon. Eugene F. Ware of Kansas, who succeeds the Hon. H. Clay Evans of Tennessee as U.S. Commissioner of Pensions, took the oath of office and entered upon his duties on May 13.

Col. E. L. Huggins, 2d U.S. Cav., on leave for some time past is expected to join at Fort Myer, Va., in a few days when Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick, now in command there, will go to Fort Ethel Allen to command that post.

"Ransom's Folly" by Richard Harding Davis, a story of the escapade of a young lieutenant who had entered the regular Army from the volunteer service and chafed at the dullness of a western post, is begun in Collier's Weekly of May 10.

Gen. and Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene and family have arranged to spend the summer season at Garrison's on the Hudson. They will occupy Beverly, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. William Evans Rogers, who will spend the summer in Europe.

The masts of the U.S.S. Detroit, at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard, were stepped on May 7. It is said no iron work will be used on the masts fifty feet above the deck of the ship, on account of wireless telegraphic system to be installed on board.

The detail of Lieut. William G. Miller, U.S.N., for duty in charge of the engineer department of the Dixie is a move in the direction of homogeneity of service which was intended by the spirit of the personnel law of 1899. Lieutenant Miller relieves Lieut. Frank K. Hill, U.S.N.

Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, and Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav., both of whom are well up in French, have been assigned to special duty with the committee having charge of the dedication of the Rochambeau statue and the entertainment of the distinguished visitors from France.

Rear Admiral Terry, Commandant of the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Terry gave a river party May 14th, when they took some fifty guests on a sail down the Potomac on the new yacht Mindorio. A portion of the Marine Band furnished the delightful musical programme, and the tea was served on deck.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, U.S.N., the new Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has taken a pleasant cottage at Chevy Chase, where with his family he will pass the coming summer. Admiral Taylor will be an important and valuable addition to Washington society next winter, and it is likely that Mrs. Taylor will entertain considerably.

Among the officers detached from the U.S.F.S. Brooklyn, is Lieut. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., a son of Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U.S.N., retired. The cruise just completed ends the second one which Lieutenant Belknap has made on the Asiatic Station, his first one having been made on board the U.S.S. Yorktown in 1895-6 and 7.

Mrs. Hare, wife of Major Luther R. Hare, 12th U.S. Cav., who has been making a short visit to her parents in Washington, sailed from New York, May 14, with her eldest daughter, Mrs. Jay B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, for a six weeks visit in Paris and London. Miss Mary Hare is now in Paris. Mrs. Hare and Mrs. Lippincott are passengers on the St. Paul.

We have received, through the courtesy of Lieut. Col. Richard H. Pratt, U.S.A., a copy of the catalog of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa., for its twenty-third year. It is made up chiefly of a series of illustrations, from photographs, showing every detail of the work and training of the pupils of this admirable institution, over which Colonel Pratt has so long and faithfully presided. The class of 1902 at Carlisle numbers 41 Indian young men and women, of many different tribes.

A general court-martial, ordered to convene at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, on May 26, has the following detail: Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. George McK. Williamson, Q.M., U.S.A.; Capt. Earle D'A. Pearce, 1st Lieut. James P. Robinson, 2d Lieut. Francis J. Behr, 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Jones, 2d Lieut. John S. Davis, Art. Corps, members, and 1st Lieut. Harry W. Newton, Art. Corps, Judge Advocate.

In order to distribute medical supplies and quartermaster and commissary stores to the inhabitants of Martinique, and to render necessary medical attendance, the following-named officers of the Army were on May 12 ordered to sail on the U.S.S. Dixie from New York. Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, commissary; Capt. Robert Sewell, quartermaster, and Lieuts. Jere B. Clayton, James R. Church and John J. Reilly, assistant surgeons.

Capt. Robert H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C., has been detached from the Asiatic Station and directed to proceed to the United States via San Francisco in charge of a detachment of Marines whose times have expired. Captain Dunlap has been abroad since his first entry into the service and returns to the United States with a fine record for efficiency and unbroken health. It is believed that he will be detailed for duty at Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

A formal application has been made by Gunner Joseph Hill, U.S.N., to be appointed ensign in the Navy. Gunner Hill took the examination for second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in June, 1900, and would have obtained the appointment, having passed the examination, but for the fact that he was beyond the age limit. He is, however, within the age limit fixed by law for the appointment of warrant officers as ensigns. He was appointed a Gunner in 1895 from New York.

At the third annual meeting of the Crypt Conference on Sunday Schools, Bishop Potter of New York, told of his recent experience at West Point where he addressed an audience of 700 young men of various denominations. At the conclusion of the service he inquired of the minister what interest the cadets took in religious work, and was surprised and gratified to learn that not only had the young men organized a number of Bible classes for their own instruction, but that

many of them had volunteered to give instruction to the enlisted men.

Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, wife of Commander Southerland, Chief Hydrographer, U.S.N., has gone on a brief visit to Kentucky previous to her departure with her children for an extended tour on the continent. Commander and Mrs. Southerland have been pleasantly located at the Portland during the past winter, but on her return from Europe the house at No. 1921 N street, will be prepared for their occupancy. The eldest daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Southerland will be introduced to Washington society during the social season of 1902-3.

Rear Admiral Schley, U.S.N., on May 10, at the Grand Central Palace, New York city, reviewed the New York State Corps of Spanish War Veterans. The forces were commanded by the New York State Corps commander, C. S. Andrews. Captain John R. Foley, adjutant of the 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and Major John Devlin, of the 69th Regiment, commanded battalions. Twenty-eight corps, representing different parts of the State, took part. After the formation had been effected the organizations were inspected by the rear admiral and his staff, consisting of Major Louis Seaman, of the U.S.V., Col. E. Urell, of the U.S.V., Capt. W. S. Overton, U.S.A., and Col. J. W. Powell, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Van Reypen, U.S.N., have sailed for St. Petersburg where the ex-Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, goes to attend the International Red Cross Congress to be held in the Muscovite capital during the present month. It is the intention of Dr. and Mrs. Van Reypen to remain abroad until the autumn, and during the summer they will probably remain in the north of Europe.

Naval Academy athletics has sustained a loss in the detachment of Lieut. Commander Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., from duty at Annapolis and his detail for service on the Annapolis Station. Commander Grant has been among the foremost in fostering a correct athletic spirit at the Naval Academy and it has been largely due to his untiring efforts that the standard of excellence has risen so high at the Academy. He is to sail from San Francisco on May 20 on the Buffalo, and on arrival at Manila is directed to report to the Commander-in-Chief for such duty as he may be pleased to assign.

#### THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed a bill granting pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, U.S.A.

The Senate has agreed to S. R. 87, to permit steam railroads in the District of Columbia to occupy additional parts of streets during the encampment of the G.A.R. in October, 1902. Also to a resolution introduced by Mr. Proctor, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate how many barbette carriages have been manufactured in each year since July 1, 1893, and what has been the cost or price paid for manufacture. Also how many and what caliber of guns have been mounted during that time on non-disappearing carriages. Also report of contracts made with the Bethlehem Iron Company and Bethlehem Steel Company for guns and forgings and other ordnance material in each year since July 1, 1893, and the contract price.

Mr. Taliaferro has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the Naval appropriation bill, to appropriate \$25,950 for purchase of additional land adjoining the Key West naval station.

The Senate Committee on the library has reported with amendments S. 4657, for the erection of a statue of Commodore John D. Sloat at Monterey, Cal.

The Senate Committee on the Library has reported favorably an amendment to the Naval appropriation bill, submitted by Mr. Gallinger, to appropriate \$1,000 for one cataloger in the library, Navy Department. Mr. Gallinger has also submitted an amendment relative to the professors of languages at the Naval Academy, intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House on May 9 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$12 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of David Bourke, late master-at-arms, U.S.N.; \$35 to the widow of Lieut. Col. George W. Collier, U.S.M.C., and \$24 to the widow of Thomas Finnegan, late second-class fireman, U.S.N.

On adverse report of the Committee on Naval Affairs the Senate has postponed indefinitely S. 5298, for the relief of the widow of Asst. Surg. Lemuel J. Draper, U.S.N.

The House has received a communication from the Chief of Engineers, approved by the Secretary of War, recommending that Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Benguard, Major F. A. Mahan, and Capt. Charles H. McKinstry be relieved of certain disallowances.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 100, Mr. Kean: Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the governor of New Jersey, condemned bronze cannon not to exceed 15,000 lbs. in weight, to be used in the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of the late Major Gen. William J. Sewell, U. S.V.

S. 5721, Mr. Hansborough: To authorize the Secretary of War to procure suitable medals for "Young's Scouts."

S. 5724 and S. 5725, Mr. Cullom: For the relief of Paymaster James E. Tolfree, U.S.N., and Pay Clerk Charles Blake, U.S.N.

S. 5806, Mr. Mason (by request): For raising the wreck of the battleship Maine. The preamble recites that it seems just and right that before relinquishing entire control of Habana Harbor to the Cuban authorities the wreck of the Maine be raised and removed to our own shores; Therefore the Secretary of War is requested to make some arrangement with the Cuban Government whereby we are to have free access to the waters of Habana Harbor for at least twelve months to come so that the Maine can be raised and the wreckage removed, for the purpose of arriving at a definite conclusion as to how the Maine was destroyed. A committee shall be appointed by the President, consisting of three eminent experts, such as Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant Hobson, and Captain Sigbee, or three others of equal ability, to decide who shall be given the contract, and when the Maine is raised they shall have photographs taken both inside and outside, showing the exact condition of the boat before any repairs are made on it, report to Congress their findings as to how the Maine was blown up, and from which their report is based. The contractor must be willing to give a bond of fifty thousand dollars that the Maine will be raised and ready for the photographers and committee within six months from the signing of the contract, and that the wreck and all obstructions shall be removed within nine months from the signing of the contract. The wreck of the Maine, with all its contents shall remain the property of the United States Government until after it is raised and photographed and examined by the committee, after which all personal effects and dead bodies shall be taken care of by the Government, and then all material left over or recovered from the Maine, together with the wreck of the Maine shall become the property of the contractor.

tors. The contractor shall be paid \$100,000 in cash, which is appropriated, with an additional sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the expert committee, stenographers, photographers, and any other persons necessary to the proper completion of the work by the committee. This committee shall have their headquarters in Washington, where all plans and proposals shall be submitted and examined.

S. 5809, Mr. Mason: Granting pensions to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men in the military and naval service of the United States during the Civil War.

S. 5815, Mr. Turner: To establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho.

S. 5828, Mr. Foraker: For the erection of a memorial building or monument at Fort Recovery, Ohio.

H. R. 14248, Mr. McLachlan: That men who enlisted in the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marines prior to July 1, 1861, for whom no bounty was or has been provided, and who served honorably at least two years of the term of that enlistment during the war of the rebellion, shall each receive the sum of \$150 on the presentation of properly authenticated claim for the same: Provided, That only claims of such men as are living at the date of the approval of this Act shall be considered.

H. R. 14256, Mr. Moody: Authorizing the transfer to the retired list of the Navy of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, U.S.N.

H. R. 14301, Mr. Elliott: To allow Sergt. William J. Boone, Troop E, 14th Cav., to be examined for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army, notwithstanding his being a married man.

H. R. 14304, Mr. Elliott: To nominate a 2d Lieutenant of Infantry in the Army, on the retired list, the oldest enlisted man on the rolls of the Army.

H. R. 14357 and H. R. 14358, Mr. Butler: For the relief of Paymaster James E. Tolfree, U.S.N., and of Pay Clerk Charles Blake, U.S.N.

H. R. 14375, Mr. Powers: To authorize the President to appoint Major Gen. H. C. Maman to the grade of major general in the U.S. Army on the retired list.

H. R. 14379, Mr. Gordon: Appropriates \$30,000 for the erection of a memorial building or monument at Fort Recovery, Ohio, where lie the remains of Gen. Richard Butler, 630 American soldiers, and 61 officers, who, while under the command of Gen. Saint Clair, were slaughtered by the Indians of the Northwest Territory at the battle of Fort Recovery, on the morning of Nov. 4, 1861.

H. R. 14382, Mr. Flood: Appropriates \$30,000 to purchase at Appomattox, Virginia, the McLean farm and house in which the terms of peace were agreed upon between Gen. U. S. Grant and Gen. R. E. Lee, April 9, 1865, and other land not exceeding 100 acres in all. The Secretary of War, the commander of the Army, the two U.S. Senators from Virginia, the commander in chief of the Confederate Veterans, and the commander in chief of the G.A.R., are appointed commissioners to carry out the act.

H. R. 14413, Mr. Cushman: To use the buildings and grounds, 690 acres, at Fort Sherman to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, for soldiers of the Rebellion, the Spanish war, the war with Mexico, and the war of 1812.

#### THE ARMY

##### SPECIAL ORDERS, MAY 16, H. Q. A.

The leave granted Capt. Jacob F. Kreps, 2d Inf., is extended three months.

Absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Herman A. Stever, 2d Cav.

Absence for two months to take effect June 1 is granted Capt. Robert L. Hamilton, adjutant, 2d Inf.

Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Art. Corps, is transferred from 18th Co., Coast Art., to unassigned list, to remain available for staff or other duty.

Absence for three months is granted 1st Lieut. W. B. Folwell, 1st Inf.

Absence for three months is granted Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, inspector general.

2d Lieut. William Patterson, Art. Corps, is relieved from Fort Slocum, and will join company at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

2d Lieut. William W. Bassell, 26th Inf., upon expiration of his absence, will report at Fort Slocum for temporary duty until July 1.

The extension of leave granted to Capt. Richard C. Croxton, 2d Inf., is further extended one month.

Lieut. Col. John M. K. Davis, Art. Corps, commanding the Artillery District of San Juan, Porto Rico, will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and assume command temporarily of the Artillery District of New London, to terminate at close of coming maneuvers.

1st Lieut. Jas. Justice, 2d Inf., will proceed to Kansas City and report to recruiting officer as assistant, to relieve 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, 29th Inf., who will join his regiment.

Absence for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, 29th Inf.

The following named officers will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, thence to West Point and Washington, on business pertaining to uniforms and equipments of the Army: Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. William S. Fatten, Deputy Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Chas. G. Treat, Commandant of Cadet U.S. Military Academy; Capt. I. Dickman, 8th Cav.; Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Dept. Lieutenant Colonels Patten and Treat and Captains Dickman and Fuller will report to Lieutenant Colonel Barry at Rock Island Arsenal.

Lieut. C. R. Elliott, assigned to 10th Inf., will report Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. for temporary duty, and after examination for promotion will join regiment in Philippines.

The following Assistant Surgeons, U.S. Army, from duty in Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco: First Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, First Lieut. Benjamin J. Edgar, Jr.

Contract Surgeon Clarence H. Connor, U.S. Army, to Washington Barracks.

Second Lieut. John V. Green, Art. Corps, to report Fort Sheridan, Ill. for temporary duty, and upon completion, proceed Fort Caswell.

Second Lieut. David V. Beckham, Art. Corps, report Fort Sheridan, upon completion proceed to Fort Stevens, Ga.

First Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, Art. Corps, assigned 8th Co., coast Art., proceed to Fort Warren, Mass.

Contract Surgeon Rodney D. Smith, to Fort Stevens, to relieve Contract Surgeon James Reagles, who will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn.

Par. 10, S.O., May 10, relating to Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Rogers, 2d Inf., is revoked.

Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., relieved from recruiting service.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 8.

Appointment in the Artillery Corps.

Alphonse Strebler, of New York, 1st Lieutenant Philippine Scouts, late Sergeant, Co. I, 43d Inf., U.S.V., to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 23, to fill an original vacancy.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 9.

Promotions in Quartermaster's Department.

Major John W. Pullman, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, May 5, 1902, vice Bird, appointed brigadier general, U.S.A.

Capt. Carroll A. Devol, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, May 5, 1902, vice Pullman, promoted.



## Nominations sent to the Senate May 13.

## Promotions in the Infantry Arm.

Capt. James B. Goe, 30th Inf., to be major, April 15, 1902, vice Houston, 19th Inf., promoted.  
 Capt. Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf., to be major, May 5, 1902, vice Wittich, 21st Inf., promoted.  
 1st Lieut. Henry M. Dichmann, 7th Inf., to be captain (subject to examination), April 15, 1902, vice Goe, 13th Inf., promoted.  
 1st Lieut. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., to be captain, May 5, 1902, vice Liggett, 5th Inf., promoted.

## Appointment in Infantry Arm.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Staley A. Campbell, U.S.A., to be 2d lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

## Nominations received by the Senate May 14, 1902.

## Promotions in the Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, 2d Inf., to be colonel, May 5, 1902, vice Snyder, 19th Inf., appointed brigadier general, U. S. A.  
 Lieut. Col. Charles G. Penney, 23d Inf., to be colonel, May 9, 1902, vice Auman, 29th Inf., appointed brigadier general, U. S. A.  
 Major Willis Wittich, 21st Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, May 5, vice Rice, 2d Inf., promoted.  
 Major William H. W. James, 23d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, May 9, 1902, vice Penney, 23d Inf., promoted.

## G. O. 42, MAY 10, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. An examination of ordnance property returns having shown that commanding officers of cavalry troops have on hand an excessive number of surplus horse equipments, it is directed that upon receipt of this order all surplus horse equipments above the authorized strength of the troop, except five extra which may be retained, be turned in—those in the United States to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois; those in the Division of the Philippines to the Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, Philippine Islands.

2. Commanding officers of troops of cavalry will make immediate requisition for hand guards with sight-protecting shoulder for U. S. magazine carbines, caliber .30, in all cases where these have not already been provided.

## II.—Publishes the following acts of Congress:

1. An Act Making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes.  
 2. An Act Providing for a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre.  
 Approved, April 23, 1902.

## G. O. 43, MAY 14, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

## G. O. 44, MAY 15, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I.—Grants to the municipality of Sault Ste Marie, Mich., for public use, parcel of land formerly used as a military cemetery.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in stations of troops are ordered:  
 Twelfth and 13th Companies, Coast Artillery, from Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, and Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, respectively.

The departure of these companies from the Department of Texas will be so timed as to cause them to arrive at their station in the Department of the East on or about July 1, 1902.

## CIRCULAR 17, MAY 13, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

An enlisted man on the retired list of the Army is not entitled to increase of pay by reason of continuous service subsequent to date of retirement.

Mounted pay. Officer detailed to field battery. Due only from date officer actually joined his new command or personally reported for duty. Date of order does not govern payment. Comptroller thus confirms decision of Secretary of War, announced in Circular, No. 1, series of 1894, from this office.

An officer granted leave of absence while in receipt of commutation of quarters is entitled to commutation of quarters while away from regular station under the orders granting him leave of absence.

Indian scouts employed under act of August 12, 1876. So long as scout is employed and horse and horse equipments furnished his allowance of forty cents per day continues during his temporary absence from duty under proper authority.

(We omit the text.—Ed.)

## G. O. 16, MAY 7, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Publishes a schedule of authorized Road Stations in the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

## G. O. 16, MAY 7, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A.A.G., having reported, is announced as adjutant general of the department, relieving Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf., aid-de-camp.

## G. O. 12, MAY 5, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Capt. Charles S. Riche, C.E., having reported, is announced as Engineer Officer of the Department (with station at Galveston, Texas) relieving Capt. C. D. Roberts, 7th Inf. of that office.

## By order of Colonel Spurgin:

S. W. TAYLOR, Major, Art. Corps, A.G.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. William Auman, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced. (May 10, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (May 10, H.Q.A.)

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, Department Commander, accompanied by Capt. W. P. Richardson, 8th Inf., Acting Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to American Lake, near Tacoma, Washington, and also to Spokane, Washington, and examine the sites tendered at those places with a view to their availability and suitability for the camps of instruction. (April 30, D. Col.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Asst. Adjutant General. (May 9, D. L.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the illness of Capt. Henry J. May, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, par. 3, S. O. 75, c. s., these headquarters are revoked. (May 1, D.T.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Berndt Widell, now at San Francisco, Cal., having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him will be sent to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for duty, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Joseph A. Lauth temporarily. (May 10, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Frederick C. Cleaver, is relieved from further duty at Holguin, Cuba, and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for duty. (May 3, D. Cuba.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles E. Flynn is relieved from further duty at Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, and will proceed to Fort Totten, New York, for duty. (May 3, D. Cuba.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Herman Roth is relieved from further duty at Santiago, Cuba, and will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for duty. (May 3, D. Cuba.)

Capt. Robert L. Brown, Q.M., upon his relief from duty at Sheridan, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time

to take transport to sail from that place about May 31, 1902, for the Philippine Islands. (May 12, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Thomas Strobe, Q.M., now on leave at Omaha, Neb., will upon the expiration of said leave take station at Sheridan, Wyo., and assume charge, under the instructions of the Q. M. General of the Army, of the construction of public buildings at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., relieving the line officer temporarily assigned to that duty by the C. O. of that post. (May 12, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Frederick C. Cleaver, now en route to Fort Robinson, Neb., with a squadron of the 10th Cavalry, having become disqualified for service in character through his own fault, will be discharged without honor from the Army upon his arrival at New York City, New York. (May 13, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. James J. McDonald (appointed May 12, 1902, from sergeant, Co. E, 7th Inf.), now at Fort Egbert, Alaska, will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Albert Chappell. (May 13, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, Deputy Q. M. G., is extended one month. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Edwin E. Lear will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (May 10, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, commissary, is, in addition to his other duties, hereby designated to act as chief Q. M. of the department during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, Deputy Q. M. General. (May 7, D.T.)

Com. Sergt. Thomas H. Jones, tried at Fort Myer and found guilty of violation of 63d Article of War, was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged and confined at hard labor for two years. The sentence will be duly executed at the U.S. Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, where the prisoner will be sent under proper guard. (May 10, D.E.)

Com. Sergt. Jules P. Edmunds will proceed to New York for temporary duty on the Dixie carrying provisions to Martinique. (Fort Columbus, May 13.)

Com. Sergt. Joseph Froelich, Fort Liscum, Alaska, is transferred to Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Frank C. McIntosh, who will be sent to Manila to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Maximilian I. Loewidit, who will be sent to San Francisco. (May 9, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Jules P. Edmunds, Fort Columbus, New York, will be sent to New York City, and report upon arrival to Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, commissary. Subsistence Department, Army Building to accompany that officer on the U.S. steamship Dixie which is to carry relief to the destitutes in the islands of Martinique, St. Vincent, etc. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William D. Morrison, will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (May 17, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William A. Tabor will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty at that post. (May 3, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Lucius W. Beardslee, Army transport Egbert, from further duty on that vessel and will report to Major William H. Baldwin, Commissary, purchasing commissary and subsistence superintendent, Army transport service, San Francisco, who will assign him to duty on another transport. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

Commissary Sergt. Karl J. Thompson, upon arrival of the Army transport Meade at San Francisco, Cal. will be relieved from further duty aboard that vessel, will report by telegraph to the Commissary General of the Army. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

Major David L. Brainard, Commissary, purchasing commissary, New York City, is assigned to take charge of any contributions that may be made by citizens of New York and other cities for the sufferers in the French West Indies, and which the citizens committee may wish forwarded through the War Department. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry G. Cole, Commissary, will proceed to New York City and report in person to Major David L. Brainard, Commissary, purchasing commissary in that city, for duty on the vessel to take stores to the island of Martinique. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. H. L. Gilchrist, Asst. Surg., will accompany Cos. F and L, 7th Inf., to San Francisco, and on completion will return to his proper station. (April 25, D. Col.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Contract Dental Surg. Robert P. Updyke, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (May 5, D. M.)

Contract Surg. Paul H. Ludington is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at these Headquarters and examiner of recruits in Omaha. (May 5, D.M.)

1st Lieut. Albert Persons, Asst. Surg., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, in time to reach there not later than May 14, 1902, and report for duty to accompany Troops A and C, 13th Cav., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Upon arrival at the latter post, Assistant Surgeon Persons will report to the C. O. for temporary duty with troops in the National Park during the tourist season. (May 5, D.D.)

Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the 24 International Conference for the Prevention of Syphilis and Venereal Diseases, to be held at Brussels, Belgium, from Sept. 1 to 6, 1902. (May 10, H. Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Joseph Pettijohn having reported, is assigned to temporary duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (April 25, D. Col.)

1st Lieut. Gideon McD. Van Poole, asst. surg., under treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, will report to the C. O. of that hospital for temporary duty. (May 9, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Charles F. Kiefer, asst. surg. (May 10, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Willard M. Barton is transferred to Fort Clark, Texas. (May 10, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Julius Strauss, Fort Apache, Ariz., will report to the C. O., Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., with a view to being sent with the first detachment of the Hospital Corps leaving that station for the Division of the Philippines. (May 10, H. Q.A.)

Major Daniel M. Appel, surgeon, is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the 53d annual meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held at Saratoga, New York, from June 10 to 13, 1902, in addition to the officers previously designated. (May 9, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Lawrence C. Carr, surgeon, U.S.V. (May 12, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Rollin T. Burr, will proceed to Cabana Barracks for duty at that post. (May 2, D. Cuba.)

Contract Surg. John D. Brooks will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty. (May 12, H.Q.A.)

The following named assistant surgeons will report on board the U.S. cruiser Dixie, New York City, New York, for the purpose of proceeding to Martinique to distribute medical supplies and render the necessary medical attendance to the inhabitants at that place, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper stations: 1st Lieut. Jere B. Clayton; 1st Lieut. James R. Church; 1st Lieut. John J. Reilly. (May 12, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Joseph Flick now at Burlington, Vt., will report on expiration of furlough granted him at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Oscar A. Manseau, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila, Philippine Islands. (May 8, H.Q.A.)

Par. 26, S. O. 103, May 1, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Contract Surg. Arthur F. Stotts, is revoked. (May 10, H.Q. A.)

Contract Surg. R. Emmett Austin, now at Fort Robinson, will report in person to the C. O. of that post for duty. (May 8, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Joseph Waters, Presidio of San Francisco, is transferred to the general hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to relieve Hospital Steward Mathew Galvin, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (May 9, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Donald P. McCord, asst. surg., is extended one month. (May 13, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Albert Metzke will be sent to Manila, Philippine Islands, with the next detachment of the Hospital Corps leaving for that place. (May 13, H. Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and accompany the 23d Co., Coast Artillery, to Fort Liscum, Alaska, returning to Seattle, Wash., with Co. G, 7th Infantry, upon completion of this duty. Assistant Surgeon Gilchrist will rejoin his proper station. (May 5, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. James T. Arwine, having reported to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty at that post. (May 9, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Heinrich Vennemann will proceed to Honolulu, H.T., on the first available mail steamer, for duty. (May 7, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. William Roberts, Asst. Surg., is granted leave for one month. (May 5, D. Cal.)

Major Richard W. Johnson, Surg., having reported, is assigned to duty as Sanitary Inspector of the Department, relieving Major James D. Glennan, Surg. (May 5, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward Augustine J. Smith, Hospital Corps, Alcatraz Island, Cal., will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco for examination as to his qualification for the position of hospital steward. (May 2, D. Cal.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about May 19, 1902, is granted Major Marshall W. Wood, surgeon. (May 13, H.Q.A.)

Par. 13, S. O. 105, May 5, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Contract Surg. Joseph Pettijohn, U.S.A., is revoked. (May 13, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. H. L. Brown, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will report to the C. O. of that post for temporary duty. (May 13, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. H. C. Moses, is extended one month. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Junius C. Gregory is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, Va., vice 1st Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Asst. Surg., relieved. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

Par. 23, S. O. 108, May 7, 1902, relating to 1st Lieut. William J. Lyster, Asst. Surg., is revoked. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. James K. Ashburn, from further duty at Fort Grant, Ariz., and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed from Batavia, Ohio, to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Harry D. Belt. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Francis L. Payson, Paymaster, is assigned to duty and station in San Francisco, Cal. (May 3, D. Cal.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E. (May 12, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry Burgess, C.E. (May 12, H.Q.A.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, O.D., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, on business pertaining to the installation of range finder and return to his proper station in Washington, D.C. (May 12, H.Q.A.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

The verbal order of May 10, to Col. H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Officer, to proceed to Boston, Mass., to superintend repairing of signal corps cables between Deer Island and Long Island is confirmed as necessary for the public service. (May 13, D.E.)

1st Lieut. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

## CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain P. P. Carey is detailed Post Treasurer in charge of Schools and Physical Training. (Fort Terry, May 10.)

## 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 2, D. Cal.)

## 2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Lieut. J. T. Sayles, 2d Cav., is detailed Signal Officer. Lieut. W. R. Pope is detailed Ordnance Officer. Lieut. H. R. Smalley, Engineer Officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, May 8.)

Capt. H. G. Trout, 2d Cav., is relieved as member of board of officers appointed by S. O. 43. (May 9, D.E.)

2d Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 2d Cav., will report to Lieut. Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, 2d Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., for examination for promotion. (May 9, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick, 2d Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., to take effect upon the return of Col. E. L. Huggins, from leave and will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, and assume command of that post. (May 13, D.E.)

Capt. William F. Clark, 2d Cav., in addition to his present duties, Fort Myer, Va., will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that post. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

The remains of the late Private Samuel Robertson, E. 2d Cav., were buried with military honors at Greenwood Cemetery, N.Y., on May 11.

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

2d Lieut. William O. Reed, 3d Cav., will proceed to San Francisco Cal., for duty until the arrival of the 3d Cav., at its station, when he will join it. (May 10, H.Q.A.)

## 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav. (May 12, H.Q.A.)

## 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Capt. C. E. Hawkins, 7th Cav., is detailed Exchange Officer. Lieut. J. C. Rhea is detailed Ord. Officer. (Camp Geo H. Thomas, Ga., May 7.)

## 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

2d Lieut. John S. E. Young, 8th Cav., will report to Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., president of the examining board convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, for examination for promotion. (May 9, H.Q.A.)

## 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

2d Lieut. Frank T. McFarney, 9th Cav., will report to Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 17th Inf., president of the examining board of the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (May 9, H.Q.A.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITESIDE.

The sick leave granted Capt. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav., is extended one month. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

## 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

Chaplain Francis R. Doherty, 11th Cav., having reported, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Thomas, to sail May 16. (May 6, D. Cal.)

## 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Troop L, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D., will proceed on May 4, by marching overland, to Fort Yates, N.D., for duty there until the arrival from the Philippines of troops destined to permanently garrison that post. Contract Surg. Richard M. Fletcher, Jr., will accompany the troop as medical officer during the march, and on completion will rejoin his proper station. (May 3, D.D.)

Troops A and C, 13th Cav., will stand relieved from duty at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, on May 15, and proceed on that date, by marching overland, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty in the Yellowstone National Park during the tourist season. (May 3, D.D.)



## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted are announced: C. E. Kibbourne, Jr., rank May 3, 1901, assigned to 6th Co., Coast Art., Paul A. Barry, rank May 3, 1901, assigned to 10th Co., Coast Art.; Jairus A. Moore, rank July 1, 1901, assigned to 10th Co., Coast Art. The officers named will join the companies to which they are assigned. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James A. Shipton, A.C., is detailed member of the board of officers appointed by S. O. 49. (May 9, 1902, D.E.)

1st Lieut. Frederick McC. Smith, Art. Corps, is detailed for general recruiting service, and upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to No. 116 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Missouri. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, Art. Corps, is relieved from the further operation of par. 12, S. O. 94, April 21, 1902, and par. 2, S. O. 100, April 23, 1902, H. Q. A., and will comply with the requirements of so much of par. 14, S. O. 91, April 17, 1902, from this office, as directs him to join his company. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. William M. Cruikshank is extended fifteen days. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, from the 94th Co., Coast Art., to the 10th Co., Coast Art.; Capt. Walter A. Bethel, from the 32d Co., Coast Art., to the 94th Co., Coast Art.; Captain Wilson will join the company to which he is transferred. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Alfred S. Morgan, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 104th Co., Coast Art., to the unassigned list, and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. J. Timberlake, Art. Corps, is extended five days. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. John Den Corput, Art. Corps, will join his company. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

The 32d and 10th Companies of Coast Artillery will be relieved from duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., not later than May 10 and will take station in this Department as follows: The 32d Co., at Fort Liscum, Alaska, to relieve Co. G, 7th Inf., which will proceed by Commercial liner to Seattle, Wash., thence by rail to the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. The 10th Co., at Camp Skagway, Alaska, to relieve Co. L, 21st Inf., which upon being relieved will proceed to Seattle, Wash. Upon arrival at the 10th Co. at Camp Skagway.

2d Lieut. Ernest S. Wheeler, Art. Corps, with his detachment of twenty-five enlisted men belonging to the 32d Co., will proceed to Fort Liscum, Alaska. (April 29, D. Col.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 15, is granted 2d Lieut. C. M. Bunker, A.C. (May 13, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. W. P. Vose, A.C., will inspect Forts St. Philip and Jackson. (Jackson B'ks., May 9.)

Major J. D. C. Hoskins, Assistant to Inspector General, will proceed to the Montclair Military Academy, Montclair, N.J., for the purpose of inspecting the military department of that institution. (May 12, D.E.)

Corp. C. W. Madden, 124th Co., Fort Columbus, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Col. J. L. Tiernon, A.C., will inspect Forts Warren and Strong. (Fort Banks, May 9.)

Capt. J. A. Shipton, A.C., is detailed Fire Marshal. Capt. H. W. Butner is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Columbus, May 14.)

Major Garland N. Whistler, Art. Corps, will repair the Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to the installation in Pensacola Harbor of stations for fire control. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Benjamin H. Randolph, Art. Corps, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 2, D. Cal.)

Major William F. Stewart, Art. Corps, from duty in the Department of Cuba, assigned to duty at Fort Hancock, New Jersey. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin K. Roberts, Art. Corps, from duty in the Department of Cuba, is assigned to the command of the Artillery District of the Potomac, and will proceed to Fort Washington, Md. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 20, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Albert Todd, Art. Corps, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 6, D. Cal.)

The 126th Company of Coast Artillery, now at Fort Canby, Wash., will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., and there take station. (May 5, D. Col.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George Deiss, Art. Corps, recruiting officer. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William H. Coffin, Art. Corps, will repair to Washington, D.C., for the purpose of assisting in the inspection of artillery horses for the 11th Battery, Field Artillery, and draft horses for West Point, New York, to be delivered under contract at Leesburg, Virginia. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Major Joseph M. Califf, Art. Corps, will report by letter to the Chief of M. Dept. of the Colorado, for the purpose of assisting the officer in the inspection of artillery horses being purchased under contract for the Army. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Major Joseph M. Califf, Art. Corps, accompanied by Veterinarian Daniel Le May, Art. Corps, will proceed to such points on the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Rio Grande railroads as may be necessary for the purpose of inspecting artillery horses. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 7, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, Art. Corps. (May 5, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 10, with the understanding that it will not interfere with the annual artillery target practice, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward P. Nones, Art. Corps. (May 9, D.E.)

Capt. S. M. Foote, Art. Corps, will proceed from Fort Myer to Mount Gretna, Pa., on official business relating to the selection of a suitable place for field artillery target practice this year by the troops at Fort Myer. (May 9, D.E.)

Corp. Guy W. Scott, 121st Co., Key West, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. J. J. Gandy, 119th Co., Fort Delaware, has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. W. W. Chance, A.C., is detailed Engineer Officer. (Fort Getty, May 13.)

Corp. Chris Newman, 35th Co., Fort Monroe, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. M. S. Murphy, 37th Co., Fort Washington, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. W. E. Evans, 77th Co., Fort Warren, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. F. P. O'Brien, 73d Co., Fort Monroe, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corps. M. W. Kopatus and M. Twomey, 96th Co., Fort Warren, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. C. W. Clark, 97th Co., Fort Adams, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. W. J. Storie, 81st Co., Fort Slocum, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corps. D. L. Reardon and P. E. Cantilou, 101st Co., Fort Totten, have been promoted to Sergeants.

Corp. E. Roth, 44th Co., Fort Washington, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. J. P. Callahan, 89th Co., Fort Banks, has been promoted to Sergeant.

## 3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Rufus B. Clark, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (May 7, D.L.)

2d Lieut. Charles C. Herman, Jr., 3d Inf., will join his regiment at Fort Thomas, Ky. (May 9, D. L.)

1st Lieut. William R. Gibson, 3d Inf., is transferred from Co. M to Co. K of that regiment. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Major Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Sam

Houston, Texas, vice Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 12th Cav., relieved. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf., will join his company. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

The headquarters, band and Companies F and L, 7th Inf., will be relieved from duty in this Department on May 6, 1902, and will proceed to the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (April 25, D. Cal.)

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Company C, 8th Inf., Fort Missoula, Montana, designated for service in Alaska, will be relieved from duty in this department and proceed by rail equipped for arctic service to Seattle, Washington, in time to arrive there not later than June 1, 1902. (May 5, D.D.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

The following named officers of the 9th Infantry are relieved from further duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will proceed to Madison Barracks, New York, and report in person to the commanding officer of the latter post for duty pending the arrival of their regiment in the Department of the East: Major Frank B. Jones; Capt. George Palmer; 1st Lieut. William K. Naylor; 1st Lieut. Cleveland Wilcoxson. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf., (now captain, 24th Inf.), is extended two months. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

The following transfers are made in the 12th Inf.: Capt. Frank L. Winn, from Co. L to Co. E; Capt. Alfred T. Smith, from Co. E to Co. L. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, and will then join his company at Fort Douglas, Utah. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

2d Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, 13th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (May 5, D. Cal.)

The following transfers are made in the 13th Inf.: Capt. John Adams Perry, from Co. E to Co. B; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, Jr., from Co. A to Co. H; 1st Lieut. Harry S. Howland, from Co. D to Co. K; 1st Lieut. Hector A. Robichon, from Co. K to Co. L; 1st Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, from Co. L to Co. D; Capt. Houston V. Evans, 13th Inf., assigned to Co. E of that regiment. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

## 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf., will proceed to Fort Porter, New York, for temporary duty. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 14th Inf., is detailed adjutant recording officer, summary court engineer and exchange officer. (Fort Niagara, May 10.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

2d Lieut. Joseph W. Lacour, 16th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Paul Giddings, 17th Inf. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

Co. B, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and will proceed under command of 1st Lieut. J. R. Thomas, Jr., 17th Inf., to Fort Lawton, Wash., and there take station arriving not later than the morning of May 9, 1902. (April 29, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. David P. Corray, 17th Inf. (April 25, D. Col.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. F. D. Wickham, 18th Inf. (May 5, D.T.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—

Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 19th Inf., now at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on sick leave, will upon expiration, proceed to San Francisco for such duty in that department as he may be able to perform pending the arrival of his regiment in the United States. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

Private Joseph Keane, Co. F, 20th U.S. Inf., having been tried and found guilty of murder, by a G. C. M., convened at Tanauan, was sentenced, "To be hanged by the neck until dead, two-thirds of the members of the court concurring therein." The record of the proceedings having been submitted to the President for his action, the sentence was mitigated to imprisonment for life. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

1st Lieut. George D. Freeman, Jr., 21st Inf., to join his regiment upon its arrival at its station in the United States. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

The leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., is extended one month on account of sickness. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES MILLER.

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted Capt. John R. Seyburn, 22d Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. LaVerne L. Gregg, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (May 5, D.M.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Parker Hitt, 22d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

The leave granted Major William H. W. James, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

Company L, 24th Inf., will, upon its arrival in Seattle, Wash., proceed to Fort Missoula, Montana, and take temporary station. (May 6, D. Col.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted Major George F. Cooks, 25th Inf., is extended three months. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

## PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

## LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

2d Lieut. Abram I. Miller, Porto Rico Regiment, recently appointed, with rank from May 1, 1902, will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus, Governors Island, New York City, for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his regiment in Porto Rico. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

Willis C. Metcalf is discharged as first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, to take effect May 9, 1902, by reason of his acceptance on May 10, 1902, of an appointment as first lieutenant, Art. Corps, U. S. A. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of: Capt. William H. Coffin, 11th Battery, Field Art.; Capt. Eugene F. Ladd, G.M. Dept., and Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, 14th U.S. Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Niagara, New York, May 19, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the proposed enlargement of the military reservation at Fort Niagara made necessary in case of the increase of the garrison at that post to eight companies of infantry and two batteries of field artillery. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

A board, to consist of: Col. William L. Haskin, Art. Corps; Capt. A. Moses, Art. Corps, Acting Ordnance Officer of the Department, will meet at the Palace, Havana, May 2, 1902, to meet and confer with officers of the Spanish government in regard to certain Spanish Ordnance left in the island of Cuba by said government upon its evacuation on Jan. 1, 1899. (May 1, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers, to consist: Major H. W. Spole, 8th Cav.; Capt. C. H. Arnold, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. J. Watson, 8th Cav., Commissary, will convene at Morro Castle,

Santiago, Cuba, May 6, 1902, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. William J. Cobb, 19th Co., Coast Art., for the position of Post Commissary Sergeant. (April 29, D. Cuba.)

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following named officers will proceed to join their respective regiments: Lieut. Col. William J. Rogers, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Herman, Jr., 3d Inf.; 3d Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 36th Inf. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers will report on board the U.S. cruiser Dixie, New York City, New York, for the purpose of proceeding to Martinique to distribute the stores under their charge at such ports as may be designated by the officer of the Navy in command of the vessel named, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper stations: Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, commissary; Capt. Robert Sewell, quartermaster. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers are detailed for duty pertaining to the unveiling of the statue of Marshal Rochambeau in Washington, D.C., on Saturday, May 24, 1902, and will report in person to Col. Theodore A. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, for instructions: Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps; Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. (May 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Q.M., will take station at Prescott, Arizona, T., and assume charge of the construction work at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, inspector general of the department, will proceed on inspection duty to Grand Rapids, Fort Brady, Detroit, and Fort Wayne, Mich.; Cleveland, Canton, Columbus Barracks and Cincinnati.

For Thomas, Ky.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Cave Hill, Ky.; National Cemetery; Jeffersonville, Ind.; New Albany National Cemetery, New Albany, Ind.; Nashville, Columbia Arsenal, Chattanooga and Memphis, Tenn.; Rock Island, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; via Chicago, Ill., and Fort Sheridan, Ill. (May 9, D. L.)

Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., will proceed to the points named below and make the annual inspection of the military departments of the civil institutions of learning: University of Chicago, Chicago; University of Illinois, Champaign; Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park; State University of Wisconsin, Madison; St. John's Military Academy, Deland, Fla.; Howe Military Academy, Lima, Ind.; Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. To inspect government property in possession of Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake; Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon; Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill.; Vincennes University, Vincennes, Ind. (May 9, D. L.)

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 25th Inf., will proceed to the points named below and make the annual inspection of the military departments of the civil institutions of learning: Ohio State University, Columbus; Denison University, Granville, O.; Marietta College, Marietta, O.; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; Ohio Normal University, Ada, O.; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O.; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.; Ohio Military Institute, College Hill, Cincinnati, O.; Agricultural and Mechanical College, Sikeston, Mo.; College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; Central University, Danville, Ky.; Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky. (May 9, D. L.)

## WHY CAPTAIN CROZIER IS ELIGIBLE.

We have received a summary memorandum in regard to the appointment of Captain Crozier to be chief of ordnance, in reply to the objections which have been urged to this appointment:

First objection, That Captain Crozier is not eligible for appointment, under the law of Feb. 2, 1901. In reply, the act of July 28, 1863, and the act of Feb. 2, 1901, are cited.

Second objection, That Captain Crozier has "prohibited interest in patents for ordnance material." Two patents have been issued to Captain Crozier, one, in conjunction with General A. R. Buffington, for a disappearing gun carriage, and another for a wire gun. The right to make, to use and to have made, without any charge for royalty, the disappearing gun carriage, was made over to the Government at the time of issue of the patent. It is patented abroad, but has never been adopted in any country where patented. One country, wherein it was not patented, has copied the carriage and put it into service; without compensation or reference to the inventors. Captain Crozier has never received any profit either directly or indirectly from this invention from the United States or any foreign government. A wire gun upon Captain Crozier's design has been made and tested and recommended for use in the service, but it has never been adopted. Captain Crozier has made known his intention not to charge the Government for the use of this patent should it desire to adopt it. The gun is not patented abroad.

Third objection, That Captain Crozier's advancement over so many officers senior to him in his corps is inadmissible. The appointing power, the President and the Senate of the United States, has full power to appoint general officers from any grade, and the power has been freely exercised. Recent instances are the cases of Captain Bell of the Cavalry, Captain Wood of the Medical Department and Funston and Grant from civil life. Captains Bell and Wood were both junior to Captain Crozier and were advanced over many more seniors than was he. None of Captain Crozier's three immediate predecessors in the office of Chief of Ordnance was the senior officer of that corps at the time of his appointment, and one of them was then appointed a major, the President, General Grant, passing over all the colonels and lieutenant-colonels and three majors in order to reach an officer of the same age as that of Captain Crozier at present, viz. forty-seven years. Seventeen of the twenty-seven officers of the corps who have been passed over have congratulated Captain Crozier upon his selection, and seven of these have expressed distinct approval of his choice, some of them in very emphatic terms. Captain Crozier did not seek the appointment, nor did any of his friends seek it for him, nor had he any relations of friendship with either of the two Presidents who selected him nor with the Secretary of War.

Fourth objection, That by reason of his patents for ordnance material, Captain Crozier would not be eligible for appointment as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. No person is eligible for membership of this board who is "in any manner interested" in any invention or device which has been or may be considered by the Board. It is thought that the words "in any manner interested" should be interpreted to mean a pecuniary interest in the use of the device by the United States. The last Chief of Ordnance, General Buffington, was interested in the same manner, to the same extent, and in the identical article with Captain Crozier; and his interest was not urged against his appointment or against his service as a member of the Board. But the Chief of Ordnance is not *ex officio* a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. The Board has been in existence for something over thirteen years, and during eleven of those years the ordnance member of it has not been the Chief of Ordnance.



**BLACK, STARR & FROST**438 Fifth Ave., cor. 39th Street,  
NEW YORK.DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,  
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS AND A COM-  
PLETE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.THE NEW INSIGNIA FOR RETIRED  
OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES  
SERVICE.ENAMELED SILVER AND GOLD REGU-  
LATION ARMY CORPS BADGES."SWAGGER STICKS." Very Smart with  
regimental No. and branch of service in-  
dicated in relief.

Established 1856

Potted Meats,  
Lunch Meats,  
Boneless Hams,  
Rolled Ox  
Tongues,  
Game,  
Curried Fowl,**BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,**Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding,  
Extra Quality Peaches and Pears, Etc.No solder used inside the can. No acid ever used in  
soldering the cans. We make no pretension to cheap  
prices, but

GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.

Sold by all first-class grocers.

**RICHARDSON & ROBBINS, Dover, Del.****J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,  
BANKERS.**

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in Any Part  
of the World.Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of  
Money on Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities**Officers of the Army.**active or retired, desiring temporary financial assistance  
on short notice, are invited to call on or correspond with me.For the past fifteen years I have made a specialty of  
accommodations to officers. Will furnish reference if  
desired.**LOUIS SILVERMAN, Private Banker,**  
140 Nassau Street, New York City.**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS  
AND IMPORTERS.**  
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK.**Highland Spring Water**

From ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE.

Is the best Tonic, Diuretic, Solvent and Elimina-  
tor of Uric Acid:Because it is the softest and purest water known, con-  
taining no excess of mineral salts and no lime or organic  
impurities, being therefore non-irritating to the digestive  
organs and kidneys.From **ALBERT L. GIBON, M.D.,**

Medical Director U. S. Navy, (Retired).

"You are at liberty to use my name as one of its commanders."

From **O. O. HOWARD,**

Major-General U. S. Army, (Retired).

"It is very pure, soft and good."

From **THOMAS H. HANLEY, M.D.,**Chairman of Committee on Public Health of the New York County  
Medical Association."I take great pleasure in testifying to the great value of "High-  
land Spring Water" in cases of gouty, uric acid and other deranged  
conditions of the general system attended with renal congestion  
or diminished secretion of the urine; and in nearly every type of  
indigestion, and in the rheumatic diathesis."From **A. L. RANNEY, A. M., M.D.,**

Late Professor at New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

"Its absolute purity and low specific gravity make it a diuretic and  
markedly beneficial in rheumatic gouty, and kidney affections."**HIGHLAND SPRING WATER CO.,**  
537 FIFTH AVENUE,  
Telephone, 4171-38th Street, NEW YORK.**The KEELEY CURE** For Drunkenness,  
Morphine, Opium,  
Cocaine and other  
Drug Using.  
Twenty-five years established.  
All correspondence confidential.  
Dwight, Illinois.**JACOB REED'S SONS,**1412-1414 Chestnut Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.Manufacturers of Uniforms for Officers of the  
Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

High Grade Regulation Equipments.

Fabrics, Shapings, Workmanship, Fit, and all  
details, the best.**H. V. KEEP SHIRT COMPANY.**

SPRING SHIRTINGS ARE READY.

Samples and price list sent on application.

1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**STOVEL & MASON,**NAVAL, MILITARY & COURT TAILORS.  
23 CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W., ENG.The only English House having the strict regulations for  
both the Army and Navy of the United States. Goods, price  
lists and self measurement forms sent to all parts of the world,  
and JOSEPH STARKEY'S goods ONLY to be had  
through us or from him direct. All U. S. vessels coming to  
England will be visited by a representative. Cloth, fit, style  
and workmanship guaranteed the very best obtainable.**JAMES HAMILTON, M.E., LL.B.,**  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Lieut. U. S. Army, Retired.

Mem. Am. Soc. Mech. Engrs. Assoc. Am. Inst. Elec. Engrs.

SPECIALTIES: Patent Practice, Corporations and  
Trusteeship and Settlement of Estates.

53 State Street, BOSTON.

COACHING FOR COMMISSIONS, WEST POINT OR COL-  
LEGE. Boarding pupils taken in Montclair, N. J.  
W. PATTERSON ATKINSON, High School, Jersey City, N. J.WANTED—RE-APPOINTMENT AS PAYMASTER'S CLERK  
in Navy or Army by an ex-clerk with over nine year's experience.  
Highest recommendations. Address Pay Clerk, this office. IfFOR RENT—In the fashionable part of Washington, a beauti-  
fully furnished modern house of 8 rooms, bath and reception hall,  
\$1000.00 per year. Address WILLIAM CORCORAN HILL, 734  
15th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.**KEMPER MILITARY SCHOOL,**

Boonville, Missouri.

Wishes to correspond with retired army officer who desires  
school detail as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.  
Address Col. T. A. J. HUNSTON, Superintendent.**The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba**This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace  
at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (34 days after the sur-  
render). All officers and soldiers who worthily partici-  
pated in that memorable campaign are eligible to mem-  
bership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership, \$25.00.  
No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Major  
A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.**  
ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—178 Randolph St.**HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS  
AND CAMP FURNITURE**

Illustrated price list free on application.

136 Washington Street, CHICAGO.

**Schotten's STANDARD ROASTED COFFEES**All Roasted Coffees packed under our name are natural  
dry roast, free from manipulation and "doping," which  
practice we claim impairs their drinking qualities.**Schotten's PURE SPICES.**Our Ground Spices are warranted as represented, PURE, with-  
out any mental reservation, and can be sold with impunity in  
all States where there exist the most stringent pure food laws.

Established 1847: WM. SCHOTTEN &amp; CO., ST. LOUIS

P. A. Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., writes of "Gun-  
shot Wounds on the Isthmus of Panama," in the New  
York Medical Journal of April 19. The recent revolution  
offered an excellent opportunity for comparing the  
wounds made by the old .45-caliber lead bullets used in  
Remington and Springfield rifles with the wounds made  
by the 7-millimeter Mauser bullets, and Dr. Spear con-  
cludes "that the same battles could have been won and  
lost as they were, the same results could have been at-  
tained, much human suffering could have been averted,  
and much human tissue could have been saved, if both  
sides had used the small caliber modern rifle." Of the  
character of the fighting he says: "The vegetation at  
the scenes of the different fights between the insurgent  
and Government forces was very dense and impassable.  
All the fighting took place along the railroad line between  
Panama and Colon. The insurgents usually occupied  
trenches commanding the railroad. The Government  
forces were compelled to keep on the open track while  
they charged the insurgents. The fighting consequently  
was at very close range; often only a few yards separated  
the combatants. One of the insurgents, on being asked  
how close they fought, replied that the opposing forces  
often could swear at one another while they were shoot-  
ing."**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

(ESTABLISHED 1892.)

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

(Copyright, 1902, by W. C. and F. P. Church.)

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1902.

**DUTY AND THE DOLLAR MARK.**Mr. Andrew Carnegie does so many large things and  
does them so well that the public probably has no right  
to be surprised at the magnitude of anything he may  
undertake. Yet he is credited by his friend, the Hon.  
George F. Seward, of New York, formerly Minister to  
China, with having at one time proposed an enterprise  
so colossal that we cannot contemplate it without  
amazement. According to Mr. Seward's statement, it  
appears that Mr. Carnegie was so strongly opposed to  
the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United  
States that while the treaty of Paris was pending he  
informed the Government that he would pay out of his  
own pocket the \$20,000,000 in return for which Spain  
agreed to relinquish her title to the archipelago, his  
only condition being that he should be named as com-  
missioner or member of a commission to inform the  
Filipinos that the sole purpose of the United States  
was to help them to establish their own government and  
then recognize their independence. This offer, it is  
explained, was based by Mr. Carnegie on a belief that  
war with the Filipinos was inevitable if we attempt-  
ed to control and govern them, and that our retention  
of the islands would be fraught with grave danger to  
the United States. He believed, moreover, that the  
payment of the indemnity to Spain from his own means  
on condition that the United States should disclaim  
any intention of holding the islands permanently would  
solve the whole difficulty and place the United States  
on the road to peace with honor.Nobody will doubt that Mr. Carnegie was sincere in  
making this offer. He is perfectly sincere in every-  
thing he says or does. And it is the knowledge of that  
fact that makes it so difficult to understand his mental  
attitude toward the Philippine problem. The gener-  
osity of his proposal is eminently characteristic. His  
modesty is such that he cannot be even remotely sus-  
pected of any selfish ambition in the matter except per-  
haps the amiable one of purchasing political independ-  
ence for a people who wouldn't have known what to  
do with it and bidding them to establish a nation which  
they wouldn't have known how to govern. Army of-  
ficers like Brigadier Gen. J. Franklin Bell and Brig-  
adier Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who have made pro-  
longed studies of conditions in the islands, estimate that  
not more than ten per cent of their 8,000,000 inhabi-  
tants can be called civilized as measured by American  
standards. It is upon that ten per cent that the whole  
task of organizing, administering and maintaining a  
republican form of government would devolve in case  
the independence of the islands were recognized. Of  
the remaining ninety per cent the great mass are dense-  
ly ignorant and are entirely indifferent as to what form  
of government they live under, their only preference  
being for one that will let them alone to enjoy the  
fruits of their own labor. To insist that the Filipinos,  
with these conditions prevailing, should be cut loose  
from American protection and compelled to take up the  
difficult task of self-government would have been an  
act of monumental cruelty and injustice. For in ad-  
dition to burdening the intelligent minority with re-  
sponsibilities which they do not seek and which they  
are too few in number to bear, it would have exposed  
the territory to the aggrandizement of European pow-  
ers seeking colonial bases in those islands. If the  
archipelago is to have peace and progress the tribal  
rivalries of its inhabitants must be subordinated to a  
strong central government capable of maintaining it-  
self against attack from without and dissensions within.  
For the natives, independence would spell division, an-  
archy and continuous tribal warfare, ending in the ac-  
quisition of part or all of the territory by more powerful  
nations. In a word, the territorial integrity of the archi-  
pelago depends upon its firm control by a maritime power  
of established strength. The United States cannot shirk  
this responsibility.But there are certain ethical considerations suggested  
by Mr. Carnegie's offer which cannot be eliminated  
from the problem. Money cannot buy health nor hap-  
piness nor salvation. It cannot nullify moral princi-  
ples nor reverse the current of political destiny. Dol-  
lars and duty are not interchangeable at will, nor can the  
commercial spirit of the times, of which Mr. Carnegie  
is a distinguished representative, now more aggressive  
than ever, entirely suppress the dictates of enlightened  
conscience either in individuals or in nations. The  
payment of Mr. Carnegie's \$20,000,000 to Spain on  
his conditions might have satisfied the demands of  
the Government at Madrid, but it would not have  
cancelled the obligations to other powers and to  
mankind which the Treaty of Paris imposed upon the  
United States. Nor could twice twenty of Mr. Car-  
negie's millions atone for the crime against Christian  
civilization which the United States would commit in  
turning the Philippines over to savagery and tribal  
strife in the name of independence. The Philippine  
burden came to the United States unsought. It must  
be borne in patience and with constant endeavor to  
make it lighter. Thus far it has been manfully and  
with steady progress toward peace and enlightenment.



But if it were tenfold heavier than it is, and had cost twenty fold more than it has, not all of Mr. Carnegie's gold could outweigh the deep dishonor which this nation would incur by a cowardly repudiation of its unfinished task in the islands of the Eastern sea.

#### RECENT MILITARY LESSONS.

We have already referred to the article under the caption, "Will America Profit by Its Recent Military Lessons?" contributed by Col. William H. Carter, A.A.G., U.S.A., to the current number of the North American Review. In it Colonel Carter discusses with great clearness the needs of the Army organization as disclosed by our experience since the outbreak of the Spanish war. After describing the general unpreparedness of the military establishment at that period, due, in part, in Colonel Carter's opinion, to the absence of a General Staff, and partly to the fact that for thirty years preceding the energies of the people had been absorbed in the industrial development of the nation, he pictures the enormous difficulties encountered in making the Army ready for war. The work was embarrassed by many obstacles. One was the delay of necessary legislation; another was the unwillingness of the National Guard of certain States to enter the Army except on condition that officers thereof should have the same rank in the regular establishment that they held in their State organizations and a third was the lack of harmonious co-operation on the part of certain branches of the civil administration, notably the Comptroller's office. Following the fall of Santiago and the feeling that there should be more fighting in Cuba, enthusiasm gave way to apathy, a desire to quit the service spread the volunteer forces and an era of general carelessness began in many regiments. But the most serious defect in the whole system was the absence of practical mechanism for organization. "When the President called for volunteers," says Colonel Carter, "the Adjutant General's office was simply overwhelmed—swamped, in fact—with requests for appointments or for authority to raise regiments. If any plan for such an contingency had been previously worked out by a properly organized General Staff, business could have been conducted with much less worry and friction than was inevitable under the circumstances."

But the experience of the last four years has not been useless. Among the most important measures for the improvement of the Army recently enacted Colonel Carter places the adoption of the three battalion system for Infantry regiments, to conform to modern ideas of tactics and fire control, and the abolition of the regimental organization for the Artillery and the adoption of a corps organization, with a large increase of officers and men almost sufficient to take care of the armament already mounted along our extensive seacoast. Another measure which he regards as still more important and the one which will be more far-reaching in its good effects than any other, is that which provides a fixed number for each organization in the line of the Army and authorizes the President, in time of emergency, to increase the number of men in each organization without further action of Congress, provided the total number does not exceed one hundred thousand men. "The value of this act," he says, "can hardly be over-estimated." He insists, moreover, that a revision of laws relating to organized militia is an absolute necessity, holding that the result of the war with Spain has been to place the United States in a position where it can no longer afford to neglect questions of such grave import to its future welfare. Colonel Carter's paper concludes as follows: "The one crying need of the Army during the past half century has been the want of a General Staff Corps, or body of officers whose business it is to do the preliminary planning for the Army and to make of its various elements a more harmonious working machine. In this connection, a 'Chief of Staff' must be substituted for the 'Commanding General of the Army,' or the General Staff will fall short of its full value. There is no place under our Constitution for a 'Commander-in-Chief' and a 'Commanding General;' and when this is recognized by appropriate legislation, the unbusinesslike methods and constant friction will disappear, to the great benefit of the country and the Army."

#### SENATE PASSES FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

The Senate on May 15 passed the Fortifications bill, H.R. 13,350, with important amendments, which we will consider more fully another week. The bill passed the House on April 19. The substance of it appears in our issue of April 5, page 783. The most important amendment, made during the consideration of the bill by the Senate, was that offered by Mr. Proctor, as follows. "Provided, That no part of the appropriation made by this act shall be used for constructing or procuring disappearing carriages, emplacements or magazines therefor." After some discussion Mr. Proctor modified his amendment by limiting the prohibition of payment until there should be a thorough test made by a disinterested board of officers of high rank and at least one mechanical engineer. The amendment as modified was agreed to. Mr. Proctor's chief argument in favor of his amendment was that there had never been any proper firing tests with disappearing carriages, and that the weight of opinion in the Artillery was heavily against them. Of the fifteen men who are quoted by the War Department as unqualifiedly in favor of disappearing carriages, he said: "I wish to call attention to the fact that four of them said that they have had practically no experience. The first one, Captain Best 'has not been associated with the armament for the past two years, and has consequently lost touch with it to a considerable extent'; Lieutenant Ferguson says his opinion 'not maturely formed'; Captain Harris says 'experience very limited'; Lieutenant Hains says 'experience

too limited to form competent judgment as to whether present carriage is satisfactory or not'; and five qualify their indorsement to such an extent as would hardly justify action upon an appropriation."

Mr. Proctor gave a summary of the target practice with sea-coast guns, to show that they had thus far been subjected to "mere pop-gun charges." He also gave the following statement of heights of sites at which seventy-two guns are mounted: 1 at 122 feet, 2 at 338, 2 at 85, 2 at 233, 1 at 88, 3 at 90, 1 at 118, 1 at 235, 2 at 104, 1 at 145, 1 at 178, 1 at 184, 1 at 192, 2 at 197, 1 at 177, 1 at 203, 1 at 209, 3 at 85, 3 at 170, 1 at 80, 1 at 80.44, 5 at 80.03, 2 at 93, 2 at 105, 2 at 107, 5 at 144, 1 at 82, 2 at 136, 2 at 153, 2 at 170, 2 at 120, 2 at 122, 2 at 110, 3 at 94, 1 at 97, 4 at 105, 3 at 88. Average height of site for these 72 guns, 131 feet.

Attention was called to the fact that only guns of a given length could be mounted on disappearing carriages, while the tendency is to make guns longer and longer. Mr. Proctor said: "It should be borne in mind that of the inventors of this carriage, one of them has been Chief of Ordnance for several years, and the second has now been appointed, and it is perfectly natural that they should exploit their own inventions—and they have had an opportunity to do so at immense expense to the Government."

The following amendment was added to the bill: "The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to accept the proposition of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Company contained in its letter of Aug. 9, 1901, addressed to the president of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, for settlement of its contract dated Nov. 5, 1894, to furnish the Department with a 10-inch disappearing gun carriage." The clause providing for the purchase of thorite was stricken from the bill. As the Senate has not accepted the bill as it passed the House, it will now go to a conference committee, to have reconciled the disagreeing amendments of the two houses. We publish on another page a summary of documents sent to the Senate relating to disappearing gun carriages.

If the world has never witnessed a tragedy more swift and terrible than that which has befallen the neighboring islands of Martinique and St. Vincent, neither has it ever beheld a more sublime offering of sympathy and assistance than that now presented by the people of the United States. Before the thunder of Mount Pelée's first awful outbreak had died among the echoes the heart and purse of the nation were giving of their abundance for the relief of the sufferers. The man of brains and action in the White House set the machinery of the Government in motion without stopping to remove the red tape which bound it. Finding no precedent for directness of purpose, he made one, and Congress, animated by the same generous impulse, voted a splendid relief fund of \$200,000 with never a pause to inquire whether there was any warrant for the proceeding in the strict letter of the constitution. But to vote money was one thing, while to make sure that it should be properly expended was quite another. How should these funds and the opulent gifts from the people be disbursed so as to accomplish the desired end promptly, intelligently, honestly and economically? Happily the President knew exactly how. The superbly organized system of the Army and Navy was instantly available, and through these perfect services, working together in scientific unison, the benevolent work of ministering to the stricken islanders is progressing with the accuracy of clock work. There is a certain delicate irony in the fact that, when great calamities like the present require the broadest exercise of American charity, the people almost as a matter of course, entrust the distribution of their lavish offerings to the Army and Navy, against whose officers and men reckless demagogues but yesterday made malicious charges of cruelty and oppression. The humane efforts of both branches of the military Service in behalf of the hosts who have been scourged with flame in the beautiful islands of the Caribbean, are but an example of what these brave, uncomplaining men are called upon to perform in every great calamity, whether it be fire, flood, famine or pestilence. They provide shelter for the homeless, food for the hungry, medicine for the sick, spiritual consolation for the dying and burial for the dead—and all with no cost to the Government beyond their ordinary pay. If the base charges which have been made against the Army were true, or if the public believed they were true, is it likely, is it conceivable that the people would assign to the Army the gracious but exacting task of conveying their sympathy and sustenance to the helpless? In the fidelity and promptness with which this task is performed in the fire-swept islands the Army and Navy will demonstrate anew the inherent sympathy and gentleness of the military character, and on the other hand the people of the United States, by their eager response to the cry of distress, have presented to the world an imperishable example of the all-embracing charity which recognizes the disaster in the West Indies as a common sorrow of mankind. That the contributions of the United States for the relief of the devastated islands should be twice as much as those of all the rest of the world put together is characteristic not only of the National wealth, but of the National heart and of the conscious sympathy which acts on the principle that he gives twice who gives quickly.

We have received from the Hudson Kimberly Publishing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., a copy of the "Trumpeter's Hand-Book and Instructor," a new publication just completed and issued by authority of the War Department. The manuscript of this convenient little manual, of which William S. Littleton, Chief Musician, 4th Cavalry, U.S.A., Fort Riley, Kansas, is the author, was referred by

the Inspector General of the Division of the Philippines, to a board consisting of the Regimental Adjutants of the 6th Artillery, the 20th Infantry, and the 21st Infantry, for a report upon its merits. This board reported:—"The book is well adapted for use in the Army. It furnishes a simple and easy method for self instruction for persons who desire to become proficient performers on the trumpet and consolidates into one compact volume the various calls pertaining to the several branches of the service." The board recommended some changes in the publication, which were made. The manuscript was also referred by the Commanding General of the Army to the West Point Military Academy for a trial as to its merits, and after a thorough trial was commended as follows: "It is believed that the book is well written and if published with the changes as recommended by the board of officers above mentioned, it would be of much use to the trumpeters of the Army and particularly at out-of-the-way stations." Its publication was then authorized under authority of the Secretary of War, and it has now been issued in a neat leather-bound volume of pocket size. It is designed to secure uniformity throughout the Army in the sounding of trumpet calls, as a means of self instruction, and to enable trumpeters assembling from remote forts to play together effectively.

One of the most gratifying incidents in the ceremonies attending the coronation of Alfonso, the youthful King of Spain, is the exceptionally cordial welcome extended to the Special Envoy of the United States, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, who was formerly the diplomatic representative of this Government at the Spanish Court. That Dr. Curry should be received with greater honors than the envoy of any other nation save that of France and be given an equal footing with foreign royal princes, is a manifestation of courtesy and good will which is bound to exert a wholesome influence upon the future relations between the two Governments which have but recently reunited in the bonds of peace and friendship. And while this gracious action on the part of the Spanish Government is undoubtedly meant in considerable degree as a tribute to the qualities of Dr. Curry as manifested during his official residence in Madrid, we are persuaded that in a larger sense it is intended as a recognition of the chivalric conduct of the officers of the American Army and Navy during the recent conflict between the two nations. One of the inspiring memories of that unfortunate controversy, in which both adversaries may share equally, is the unflinching dignity, courage and magnanimity of the officers and men of the contending forces. Keeping in view the extreme sensitiveness of the Spanish national character, it is probable, indeed, that the bitterness of defeat for Spain has been measurably tempered by the knowledge that her own punctilious ideas of military honor and duty were superbly realized in the manner and acts of the victors. And it is equally probable that, under the impulse of a generous peace, the Madrid Government has availed itself of the first opportunity to make an official expression of sincere appreciation.

Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, A.I.G., U.S.A., has filed a report of his investigation, showing that there is no foundation for the charge that the British Government was maintaining a military post near the city of New Orleans for the enlistment of men and the shipment of horses for service in South Africa. The President and the Secretary of State hold that, permitting the shipments of animals or war supplies to an army in the field does not constitute a violation of neutrality. This is a right which has been recognized throughout the world.

The following announcement has been made from the office of Secretary Moody, Navy Department: "Information has been received from Captain Dayton, of the Chicago, with regard to the incident which recently occurred at Venice. Captain Dayton's letter was written on the same day that his telegram was sent. It is not of great interest, because at the time it was written the court of investigation had not yet sat."

Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., Adjutant General, Department of Cuba, has transmitted to Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood a copy of resolutions adopted by the city council of Matanzas and signed by D. Lecuona, Mayor, expressing their gratitude to the American troops until recently stationed there and praising the American Army for the correctness with which it has fulfilled "its delicate and humane commission of intervention."

Rear Admiral George C. Remy, U. S. N., has been directed to haul down his flag on board the Flagship Brooklyn and thus bring to a fitting conclusion a long and honorable naval career afloat and ashore of no less than forty seven years of active service. Admiral Remy entered the Navy as midshipman on the 20th of September, 1855, and will be retired from the active list of the Navy Aug. 10, 1903.

Comdr. Uriah R. Harris, U.S.N., has been appointed to the post of temporary governor of the district of Olongapo, Island of Luzon, and will have charge of the site which has been determined upon for the proposed naval station there. Commander Harris is well equipped for this duty and will possibly retain the position for a much longer time than was at first intended.

The U.S. training ship *Prairie*, Commander Pillsbury, the only American naval vessel that was supposed to have been anywhere near Martinique at the time of the catastrophe, arrived at Bahia, Brazil, May 14.



## DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGES.

War Department, Wash., May 2, 1902.

Sir: In response to the following resolution of the Senate, dated April 24, 1902:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to send to the Senate copies of all official reports from artillery officers in regard to the Buffington-Crozier Disappearing Gun Carriage, made either to the War Department or to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification."

I have the honor to advise you that on July 19, 1900, letters were addressed by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification to officers of artillery who had been in charge of batteries of modern high-power guns within the past two years, requesting replies to the following questions:

"1. Please state what opportunities you have had for judging as to the value, effectiveness, and utility of disappearing and non-disappearing gun carriages."

"2. Which do you deem preferable for modern high-power guns in barbette batteries, either on high, medium, or low sites?"

(a) Disappearing carriages such as are now in use;  
(b) A non-disappearing carriage such as is now in use;  
(c) A non-disappearing carriage with a strong shield for the protection of the gunners;

Assuming all to be provided with proper loading facilities.

"3. In your judgment, are the disappearing carriages now mounted in modern batteries satisfactory or unsatisfactory?"

"4. If unsatisfactory, please state in as concise a manner as practicable to what extent you deem them objectionable, and what changes or improvements can you suggest?"

"5. Any suggestions as to the proportion in which these different types of carriages should be used, or any other suggestions you may desire to make in this connection will be considered by the Board."

Replies to these questions were received from 91 officers.

Copies of all these replies are annexed:

A digest of the opinions contained in the replies prepared for the Secretary of War by General John M. Wilson, then Chief of Engineers, is also annexed, together with a summary from that digest, whereby it appears that of the 91 artillery officers answering the questions 64 were in favor of disappearing carriages, 15 being in favor of them for all sites, 49 being in favor of them for low sites and of non-disappearing carriages for high sites, while 21 were opposed to disappearing carriages on any site, and six gave no definite expression of opinion.

The only official reports in regard to the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage made to the War Department, as distinct from the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, are a report by 1st Lieutenant (now Captain) H. E. Cloke, 3d Artillery, commanding defenses at the mouth of the Columbia, dated Dec. 15, 1900, and a report by Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers, dated Dec. 19, 1900. Both of these reports relate to firing tests of the disappearing gun carriage made on the Pacific coast in the fall of 1900, and both of them are annexed hereto.

Under Paragraph 415 of Army Regulations the commanding officers of all artillery stations are required to forward to the War Department a report of each shot fired in practice, instruction and active service.

I do not understand that it was the intent of the resolution to call forth these reports, but as portions of them have a manifest bearing upon the subject, I enclose a digest of the statement contained in these reports for the second half of the year 1900, and the whole of the year 1901, relating to the action of disappearing gun carriages. The reports themselves are very detailed and voluminous. Complete copies will be prepared and furnished if the Senate should so desire.

The remarks as to the action of gun and carriage quoted in the ninth column of the digest exhibit a general record of efficiency. Such failures to act perfectly as are recorded in about one-fourth of the cases, being but slight and easily corrected, and of the character which it is the purpose of practice to correct.

There are also on file in the Department copies of voluntary letters stating the personal experience of the writers in the use of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriages, as follows: By Major Arthur Murray, Corps of Artillery, dated Dec. 26, 1899; by Major W. P. Duvall, Corps of Artillery, dated July 15, 1900; by Major Sedgwick Pratt, Corps of Artillery, dated Jan. 11, 1901. These letters, having the substantial character, although not the technical form, of reports, I also annex hereto.

I also annex, as furnishing useful information upon the subject of the resolution, extracts from the reports of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, showing the action of that body on the subject of disappearing gun carriages from the date of its organization to the present time, and an extract from the annual report of Secretary Lamont in 1894, upon the same subject.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

President pro tempore, U. S. Senate.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 19, page 831, we presented a very full summary of the reply made by the Ordnance Department to the various objections urged against the disappearing carriage. Accompanying the letter of the Secretary here given are extracts from the reports of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification at different dates concerning this carriage. In 1891, when General Schofield was President, Colonels Abbot, Closson and Mordecai and Mr. Byron M. Cutcheon members, the board reported "that the handling of guns mounted on ordinary barbette carriages on low sites is certain to be productive of such obstructive results as to forbid its being attempted." In 1894 with the same board excepting Major Phipps, O. D. in place of Col. Mordecai, O. D., the board reporting upon the carriage said: "It is a strictly American invention. Although of an entirely novel type, never before subjected to trial, it passed successfully through its test without so much as the breakage of a bolt, or any accident whatever. Only slight alterations in the recoil mechanism were required. The board regards this as a remarkable record. This is a front pintle carriage and traverses through 180 degrees."

In 1897, the board consisted of General Miles, Colonels Frank, Art., Hains, C. E., Major Phipps, O. D., and Mr. Joseph H. Outhwait, members. This board in their report said: "The test of this carriage (12-inch) is nearly completed, and it has proved an unqualified success. The development of this carriage is considered by the Board as a decided advance, as it enables the Government to mount its heaviest guns under cover without resorting to such expensive devices as the gun lift battery and armored turrets, which were considered the only solution of the problem a few years ago." In 1899, with the same gentlemen constituting the board, the board simply reported that they had decided to test the Crozier-Buffington with the 6-inch. In 1890, with Generals Miles, Wilson and Buffington,

Col. Rodgers and Mr. Thomas J. Henderson, members of the board, they took the following action by the vote of Generals Miles, Rodgers and Henderson, with Generals Wilson and Buffington in the negative.

"While the mechanical operation of the carriage is satisfactory, it is the opinion of the Board that, in the interests of economy in the construction of carriage and emplacements and of the general efficiency of the service, this carriage should not be adopted as a type, and it is recommended that no additional carriages of this type shall hereafter be procured for rapid-fire guns."

This board also decided "that it would be unwise and injudicious to locate any more guns on disappearing carriages than those now under process of construction, on high or medium sites, and no more should be placed (than those now under process of construction) on low sites until the proportion of those to be placed in such fortifications shall have been limited to one-third of the total number to be so located."

Col. Arthur Murray, (Captain 1st Art.) in his report referred to above and dated "on board U.S.A.T. Meade, at sea Dec. 26, 1899," described his experience with the disappearing carriage at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., in 1896 and stated that the gun was proved unserviceable "due to the crude method employed by the Engineer Department in setting the base ring and the traverse circle, whereby these circles were not mounted concentrically, nor at proper relative heights, nor in parallel planes." This method, he says, was "reported upon by me at the time the gun was being mounted; and before the other guns were mounted, a War Department order directed that such work be done by the Artillery thereafter, when practicable. The remaining four guns were therefore mounted under direction of Captain (then Lieutenant) R. H. Patterson, 1st Artillery, post ordnance officer, without any great difficulty in assembling the carriages, so far as known."

Difficulty was also found with the emplacements, concerning which Colonel Murray said: "In order to avoid such difficulties, in connection with the emplacements in future, I would suggest that the Secretary of War be requested by the Chief of Ordnance to direct the Chief of Engineers to submit to him, through the Secretary, all designs for emplacements for inspection as to their suitability for the carriages, before the emplacements are built." There was also a "glaring error in the orientation of the field of fire, apparently due to the fact that the amount by which the field of fire, as indicated by the 180 degrees arc of the traverse circle, was reduced due to the width of the carriage, was not properly taken into account when estimating the field of fire in making the design for the emplacement." After the guns and carriages were thoroughly cleaned, and the men drilled in taking care of them, it was found that they could be kept clean by not more than one-half hour's work each day, and that the gun detachments were fairly well instructed and simply needed a daily drill to keep them up in their work. Colonel Murray said at the conclusion of his report:

"From my experience, as given above, I would therefore say that to keep the Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriages at a garrisoned post in perfect order, ready for immediate use, it would be simply necessary for a post commander to assign the batteries to particular guns, and direct the battery commanders to keep these guns in perfect order, and then make himself at least semi-weekly inspections to see that his orders are being carried out. That to preserve guns at places where they are not in constant use, a detachment of about ten men under charge of a lieutenant, or possibly a reliable non-commissioned officer, would be sufficient. From what I have learned, I am confident that when the pieces are not required to be in a condition for immediate use, they can be kept free from rust, sand, dirt and other deteriorating influences by a few hours' work per day by a detachment of about ten men at every non-garrisoned place where not more than ten such guns are mounted. Were it not for the fact that the guns should occasionally be raised to and lowered from their firing position to see that they are in working order and free from rust and dirt in places hidden when guns are in their loading position, a detachment of less than ten men ought to be able to do all that is necessary to preserve the guns and carriages at such places from deterioration."

Describing his experience with the disappearing carriage, Major Duvall said:

"These tests showed the system as a whole to be in my judgment as near perfection as could be devised. It is solid, strong, and admirably adapted to the ends in view, and bearing in mind what it accomplishes and how unerringly and even gracefully it does it, it is seen to be 'a practicable machine' not only 'not beyond the capacity of the Artillery to use and care for,' but of astonishing simplicity and at the same time of striking ingenuity."

With but two exceptions every case observed by me of even sluggish action of the system in any direction—vertical, horizontal, or inclined, or of 'stiffening of its joints' (geared or sliding surfaces, etc.) every such slightest inertness witnessed on the whole long tour of testing, from Texas to Maine, was with two exceptions, obviously due to some fault of installation or more often to neglect or to lack of information on the part of the Artillery troops in charge. Every high-power gun carriage is strictly a machine and needs at least a few machinists to groom it and feed it and run it. It is a dirty, greasy, vile-smelling machine (yet beautiful within), and whether because of the dapper propensities exhibited (and to their credit) by younger officers, or due to the confirmed and indurated (dried-lacquered) habits of those of us no longer young, certain it is that there is or was up to the summer of 1898, a very general reluctance (or let us say omission) on the part of Artillery officers to care for their guns as these should and must be cared for, yes, even though we may actually have reverted to those early conditions, mentioned by General Hunt in one of his sketches, when because of his dirty, mechanical calling, the Artilleryman had no caste among la militaire. The Buffington-Crozier carriage is the very reverse of complexity, for its purposes being simplicity itself, and, I am convinced, will give a maximum of efficiency with a minimum 'butcher's bill.' Moreover, I believe it to be well within the capacity of the Artillery to use and care for.

Finally Major Pratt says:

In the first place, I think I have had as much practical experience with both carriages as any other officer of Artillery. At the breaking out of the war with Spain my battery was assigned to the five 10" B.L.R., mounted on disappearing carriages at Fort Winfield Scott, S.F. Three of these carriages were model 1894; two of model 1896. We were in camp just in rear of the guns for eight months serving them four hours daily, except Sundays. Most of this time I was in command of a battalion of Artillery serving the entire armament at Fort Scott and thus had experience with

the 12" B.L.R.'s mounted on barbette carriages. During the period mentioned the 10" guns were frequently fired. At target practice I have witnessed the firing of the 12" guns on barbette carriages. For the last six months my battery has had charge of the entire armament of Fort Scott.

As a result of this experience I am totally in favor of the disappearing carriage for all sites, low, medium and high.

In an action with a spirited naval antagonist I am confident the fire of the barbette gun will soon be silenced or kept down by the secondary armament of the ships while the disappearing gun will continue its fire undisturbed. Nor will shields afford sufficient protection to prevent the silencing of the barbette guns.

Guns mounted on the disappearing carriage are more rapidly fired than when mounted on the barbette carriage, caliber for caliber. Moreover, the personnel serving the latter will become played out from fatigue much sooner than will be the case with those serving the disappearing gun, caliber for caliber.

I consider the disappearing carriage a practical, serviceable mounting; not too complicated or delicate to be maintained in working order, and not requiring more expenditure of labor or greater skill in serving it than can reasonably be expected of the personnel we are liable to have in the Artillery service.

April 26 the Senate passed a resolution published by us May 3, page 843 asking for information about disappearing gun carriages. May 13, Secretary Root sent in reply four tables embodying the information asked for. They show the number of carriages constructed or under construction, the bidders for them, their caliber, the cost of each, their average cost and their aggregate cost. There have been eight cases in which contracts were awarded to manufacturers other than the lowest bidder, in addition to those given to bidders; three cases in which a contract was not awarded to the lowest bidder. The details of these transactions are given and the reason for the action taken. It has been for the purpose of expediting work or for other equally good reasons. Bids were received at \$11,818, \$12,000, \$13,746, \$15,975, \$15,175, \$16,400 and \$24,147. The distribution of the awards was made with a view to securing the most satisfactory results to the government in the delivery of these carriages, and was based upon the known capacity of the different bidders, the amount of work they had on hand and the necessities of the service. On two occasions, viz.: on September 11, 1899, and on February 25, 1902, the Chief of Ordnance rejected all the proposals made, which were for 12-inch and 10-inch disappearing carriages respectively, because the bids received were all considered to be too high; and directed that the carriages should be manufactured at the United States Arsenal at Watertown, Mass.

The number of carriages on land, under construction or contract is 280, viz.: 29 6-inch D.C., L.F., 1898; 26 8-inch D.C., L.F., 1894; 38 8-inch D.C., L.F., 1896; 35 10-inch D.C., L.F., 1894; 74 10-inch D.C., L.F., 1896; 3 10-inch A.R.F., 1896; 4 10-inch D.C., L.F., 1901; 27 12-inch D.C., L.F., 1896; 38 12-inch D.C., L.F., 1897; 9 12-inch D.C., L.F., 1901. The total cost of the carriages constructed in Government shops, part estimated on contracts, is \$1,374,213.75, including the type carriage costing \$93,644.04. The carriages constructed or remaining under construction by contractors is \$3,748,830.10, including \$85,144 for the type carriage. This makes an aggregate of \$5,208,187.85 expended on the disappearing gun carriage. On experimental carriages not adopted \$528,814.10 has been expended, in addition to the above. The average cost has been as follows: Six-inch, \$6,616.66; eight-inch, \$10,020.22 to \$10,652.52; ten-inch, \$15,124.12 for F. 1894, to \$23,513.16 for E. 1901; twelve-inch, \$31,350.18 for F. 1896, to \$40,306.86 for F. 1901.

Senate Document No. 355 gives a synopsis of reports of Army officers on the disappearing carriage. We give their rank as they appear in their reports. Fifteen officers favor it for all sites, viz.: Colonels Kinzie and Myrick, Captains Best, Chase, Cronkhite, Harris, Hoyle, Pratt and Weaver, Lieutenants Ferguson, Hains, Hero, Johnston, McNair and Winston. With the exception of Captain Weaver and Lieutenant Winston, who criticize mechanical defects, all of these consider the present carriage satisfactory. Captain Cronkhite is not in favor of its use on all sites for rapid-fire guns. Captain Pratt criticizes traverse chains, retraction gear and the loading crane. Lieutenant McNair objects to shields. The following thirty-nine officers favor disappearing and non-disappearing carriages, according to sites: Colonels Hasbrouck and Rodgers, Majors Burbank and R. F. Strong, Captains Adams, Bartlett, Blunt, Conklin, R. R. Davis, Hamilton, Hills, Lomia, Lunden, Marsh, McClellan, Newcomb, Rumbough, Skerrett, Stone, F. S. Strong, Townsley, Van Deusen, Van Ness, Walker, Whistler and Wissler. Lieutenants Arnold, Cambell, Chamberlain, Gatchell, Gately, J. E. Harris, Hayden, Hubbard, Martin, Pence, Snow and Todd. Colonel Hasbrouck, Captains Alexander, Blunt, Hasbrouck, McClellan, Van Deusen, Walker and Wissler, Lieutenants Campbell, Chamberlain, Hayden, Hubbard, Martin and Snow consider the present carriage satisfactory. The others named criticize it more or less severely. Colonel Randolph, Major Day, Captains Alexander, Bailey, Harlow, Patterson, Ridgway and Treat, Lieutenants Kephart and Todd do not favor the disappearing carriage for any site. Captains Rogers and White have not had sufficient experience to give a definite opinion. The following ten officers are opposed to the disappearing carriage altogether, and favor non-disappearing carriages, with shields, for all sites: Major Lancaster, Captains Anderson, Calif, Haskins, Leary and Luckmann, Lieutenants Barrette, Hunter, Lander and Spinks. The following eight favor non-disappearing carriages, without shields, for all sites: Colonel Woodruff, Major Morris, Captains Davis, Homer, Schenck, Stewart, Vogdes and Lieutenant Applewhite. Colonel Haskins and Captains Brown and Walker favor non-disappearing carriages, with shields, for high sites, turrets for low sites. Colonel McCrea, Captain Hubbell and Lieutenants Berry, Blake, Coe and Lassiter give no definite expression of opinion.

The Italian armored cruiser Francesco Ferruccio launched at Venice on April 23, is a sister of the Garibaldi and Varese, designed by Signor Masdea, now chief of the Technical Department of the Italian Ministry of Marine. The ship displaces 7,460 tons, and is 344 ft. long with 59 ft. 9 in. beam, and 23 ft. 4 in. draught. The hull is constructed entirely of steel. The armament consists of one 10-in. gun in a barbette forward; two of 8-in. caliber, coupled in a barbette aft; fourteen 6-in. guns, of which four with armored shields and ten in the battery; ten 29-in., six 18-in., and two machine guns. All the principal guns are from the Armstrong factory at Pozzuoli. The torpedo tubes are two, submerged. The machinery comprises two triple expansion engines of 13,500 horse-power, with water-tube boilers. It has been constructed by Messrs. Hawthorn Guppy, of Naples. The intended speed is 20-knots.



## AN ANSWER TO "LIEUTENANT."

Newport, R.I., May 14, 1902.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of May 10 is a communication signed by "Lieutenant," in which an attack is made on the Rev. Dr. Strowbridge and also on the chaplains in the Navy. This article is so ill-natured, inconsistent and false in its conclusions as to answer itself with thinking people, but I wish to say that if your anonymous correspondent will sign his name to his letter, I am sure that there will not be wanting responsible persons to reply. Meantime, we must not be surprised if an article to which he has not the courage to sign his name, is not regarded as seriously as might be by the chaplains. I must express my surprise, however, that any officer in the United States Navy should be guilty of making an attack from under the cover of an anonymous name upon the officers of another corps. I have never known an officer in the service whom I would believe could be guilty of such an act.

W. G. CASSARD, Chaplain, U.S.N.

The letter of our correspondent, "Lieutenant," was not an "attack" upon Rev. Dr. Strowbridge, but an entirely proper statement of facts, in correction of his obviously mistaken ideas concerning the Naval Service. Much less was there any "attack" upon the chaplains of the Navy in the letter we published. Its statements were:

1. That the uniforms of chaplains are nearly similar to those of the line, and if they are ridiculous, so are all uniforms.
2. If chaplains are separated from social life and influences, so are other officers.
3. That a chaplain comes into the service with higher pay than a lieutenant without longevity increase.
4. That shore duty does not ensure to a Naval officer quarters or commutation for them.
5. That our correspondent has never heard "of the Government paying the other expenses the Rev. Strowbridge claims are paid for all officers except chaplains."
6. That the necessary expenses of "Lieutenant" for uniforms, entertaining, etc., have been ten per cent. more than those of chaplains of his date, while his pay has averaged about forty per cent.

If there are any errors in these statements, we should be glad to have Chaplain Cassard correct them. We can see no impropriety in suggesting that the chaplains desire more pay. It is perfectly proper that they should put their own estimate upon the value of their services.

That they are not satisfied is indicated by the comments of the California Christian Advocate on the resignation of Naval Chaplain Frederic C. Brown. It says: "He is the second chaplain to resign within six months, and during the last thirty years one chaplain has resigned out of every five appointed. While the United States Navy is seeking the best of everything, and paying the highest prices to get the best; and while Congress has very largely added to the salaries of all other seagoing officers, it would seem to be high time to offer chaplains sufficient inducement to prevent so many desirable men from resigning." Secretary Long, our religious contemporary says, being a Unitarian himself determined to appoint a minister of that denomination as chaplain. Only one Unitarian (Orville Dewey) had ever been appointed, and he had resigned without doing any duty. Chaplain Brown was selected, and, after some hesitation, accepted the appointment because of the outbreak of war with Spain. Now his resignation has been accepted to take effect June 1, and it is added that it "was occasioned by the fact that the Navy has nothing to offer as an inducement to remain. In an interview with Mr. Long, last September, Chaplain Brown endeavored to convince him that while he had no fault to find with his present rate of pay, it was foolish to expect any young man to remain in the Navy unless he could look forward to an increase in his salary, or at the very least some relief from going to sea as he advanced in years. The Secretary insisted that chaplains are better paid than ministers in civil life. So the chaplain has accepted a call to a church in Buffalo, N.Y., where his salary is one-fourth larger than the highest sea pay of any chaplain, and he has a furnished parsonage besides."

## KRUPP ARMOR IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the French Chamber of Deputies in session on March 9, the member of the Seine et Oise, M. Almond, spoke in very deprecatory terms of the armor plate manufacture after Krupp's methods. The "Moniteur de la Flotte" prints his utterances as follows:

"By means of skilful advertising and diplomatic assistance a foreign industrial concern has succeeded in making the whole world believe that the Essen product is superior to all others, and that they have discovered a method to manufacture armor plates of a power of resistance equal to that of the best French and English plates 25 per cent. thicker. The responsible technical authorities in the Navy Department found it their duty to ascertain if in truth the plates of Krupp metal were superior to our plates. As soon as the French manufacturers furnished the Krupp plates for the Cesarewitch, comparative trials were made, not on the proving grounds of Essen, but on French proving grounds with French guns and especially with French projectiles which are nowhere equal. It was discovered with astonishment that the French projectile easily broke through the Krupp plates, which had been deemed invulnerable, easier even than through the good plates of the same thickness, made after the method of French workshops.

"Consequently one of the factories which had bought the German manufacturing rights at high price and changed their plants, put the question to the Krupp firm: How is it that you have sold us a method inferior to our own? Essen answered: You have not yet attained the skill which we possess and your manufacture of Krupp metal in France is not yet equivalent to ours. This answer was taken literally and Herr Krupp was told. Well then, why not send here Krupp plates from Essen

market with your stamp, and which you yourself have selected in your workshops; we shall try them on our own proving ground with our own armor-piercing projectile." Herr Krupp did not accept this proposition, and his refusal, I think, is sufficient, without my further arguing that matter, to prove to the chamber, that the rebuke which has been made to our French industry, that it manufactures at present a product of inferior quality, is unjust."

In the face of such perversion of the facts and seeing that American men-of-war use Krupp plates made in America and with full success, it appears necessary to publish the real facts.

In 1890, when a trial of the new Krupp method was called for, preliminary to the sale of the rights to the English concerns of Brown, Cammell and Vickers, and the French concerns of Schneider, Chatillon et Compagnie, and St. Chamond, a plate of 35 cm. (14 inches) and one of 37 cm. (about 15 inches) was tested. The projectiles used were not of Krupp's make, but they were just French projectiles, made on purpose by the French manufacturer of the highest reputation. English and French engineers were present, and all measurements were especially verified by them. The attack on the plates was such as probably no manufacturer ever since has ventured to guarantee against. The result was satisfactory and gave proof that in fact an enormous progress had been made by the use of Krupp's methods. On the ground of this result agreements were signed between Krupp and the works mentioned. The consideration for the use of Krupp's patents was a certain royalty per ton of all plates so manufactured. After this opportunity was furnished to the English and French engineers to study Krupp's methods in Essen to the minutest details.

The increase in power of resistance, which could be given to the plates by means of the Krupp method was so great that it was introduced in the English workshops with remarkable rapidity. Other countries also recognized the advantages of the new method. By an agreement with the Russian navy the Russian Government works were enabled to make Krupp plates. The two great American factories, Carnegie and Bethlehem, then obtained the same rights. In Austria the firm of Witkowitz obtained them, and it may be said, that in not one of these factories any other than Krupp plates are now made in considerable quantity. Recently the Terni works in Italy have obtained the rights. Also in those countries which have no armor factories, and which have needed plates since the introduction of Krupp's methods, their superiority has been acknowledged beyond doubt.

It can hardly be assumed that all the great concerns which work under Krupp's patents, and the governments which specify Krupp plates, are under an illusion regarding the quality of this kind of armor. Time enough has passed since its introduction to show perfectly well what advantages its use offers.

There has not been one case of failure among the hundreds of test made in Essen, the plates have always shown a very high degree of homogeneity and even greater resistance than at those trials of 1890. After conquering the difficulties which of course had to be met entering into a new and complicated mode of manufacture, the experience of all the other concerns which adopted the method has been the same as in Essen.

Considering that French projectiles of the best quality were used at the trials in 1890, M. Almond's statement of the superiority of French projectiles having led to the poor results as to the quality of plates made after Krupp's methods, is untenable. Nor is it probable that the projectiles used at present for testing the plates in this country or others are inferior to French ones.

M. Almond should consider that the French makers are the only ones who until now have not used Krupp's method in their current work; they only began to use it when the Russian Government specified Krupp plates, and then they had neither the plant nor the experience necessary. In referring to the refusal by the Krupp firm to send a plate manufactured at Essen to be tested in France, it would have been well for M. Almond to state that the French patent law forbids the import of such a plate. The introduction of a patented plate from Germany would have deprived Krupp of his French patent rights. The American Navy is quite satisfied that the workshops of Carnegie and Bethlehem turn out Krupp plates of unsurpassed resistance.

PIORKOWSKI.

## THE HOLLAND BOAT EXPLOSION.

In answer to a request from the Navy Department, the Holland Boat Company, by E. B. Frost, secretary, has presented a report upon the causes of the explosion on the Fulton while inside Delaware Breakwater on April 29. After detailing the circumstances of the voyage and the explosion this report says:

"We have made a very careful examination as to the cause and method of generation of gas, conferring for this purpose with the four highest authorities, so far as we know, on the subject of electric storage batteries, with the following result:

"The accident was undoubtedly due to the collection of an explosive mixture of hydrogen and air over the top of the battery and under the battery deck, ignited by a spark caused by a ground.

"The presence of the hydrogen was due to the following circumstances: Some time prior to the trip the Fulton was accidentally sunk at her dock and filled with salt water. This salt water penetrated the large battery tank that holds the cells, and impregnated the insulation which separates the cells from the containing tank. This established a bad ground on two cells as was proven by actual test. The grounding of the two cells established a circuit from the positive plate in one of the grounded cells to the lead lining of the tank, liberating oxygen at the lining; this circuit was completed through the ground and lead lining to the negative plate of the other cell, liberating hydrogen at the lining.

"As the battery tanks had been thoroughly ventilated after charging on Sunday, the 27th, this action had been going on for something less than two days. As the battery deck is practically tight and the ventilator had not been run during this period, no escape was provided for the gas. When the proportions of oxygen and hydrogen were such as to make the mixture explosive, a spark due to the ground completed the conditions necessary for an explosion.

"In arriving at this conclusion as to the method of the generation of this gas all other possible means of such generation have been considered.

"As is well known, electric storage batteries, during the process of charging, give off large quantities of hydrogen. This condition is handled in the Fulton and in Government vessels by the installation of special blowers, which are always running during the process of charging and for sometime thereafter, thus insuring proper venti-

lation of the tanks and preventing the accumulation of any hydrogen underneath the battery deck.

"During the process of discharge, the battery gives off practically no hydrogen, probably not enough to cause an explosive mixture even in the confined space of the battery tanks, certainly not enough during the complete discharge of the battery to cause an explosive mixture in the main body of the boat. It is also true that were the battery to be completely discharged through grounds, as above described, the amount of hydrogen generated would not be sufficient to make an explosive mixture in the main body of the boat.

"It is obvious then that if hydrogen formed from either cause is passed into the main body of the boat an explosion would be impossible.

"As stated above, the battery tanks of the Fulton and the boats building for the Government are provided with a special ventilating blower which, when running, insures a circulation of air through the battery tanks. Therefore, in order to prevent a recurrence of this accident and to prevent any possible accident of a similar nature it is only necessary to run the blower as at present installed at frequent intervals, or to so modify the blower connections as to enable it to be run continuously at a lower speed.

"It appears then that it is entirely unnecessary to make any modification in the boat itself, as all that will be required is the proper use of the apparatus now installed.

"We will be pleased to prepare a memorandum covering the subject of instructions as to the proper ventilation of the batteries for the use of the commanding officers of the Government boats.

"In conclusion, we desire to point out to the Department that unquestionably the importance of this accident has been unduly exaggerated by the public press and common report on account of the widespread popular interest concerning the subject of submarine navigation.

"In the connection, we desire to point out that from March, 1898, until July, 1900, the Holland, which was then under our control, was almost continuously in commission and made over 500 dives. No explosive accident of any sort or nature ever took place during this time, nor was any difficulty ever encountered through the leakage of gasoline. The only accident suffered by the vessel occurred while she was running on the surface under her gasoline engine and was due entirely to a leak in the engine exhaust, which permitted the escape of the products of combustion of the engine into the interior of the boat. The only result of that accident was the overcoming of a portion of the crew through inhalation of the products of combustion.

"With proper original workmanship and care a recurrence of that accident is impossible.

"The Holland has been under the control of the Government since June, 1900, and has, we believe, been continuously in commission. The number of dives made while under Government control is probably largely in excess of the number made before she was turned over. We have yet to hear of any serious accident or trouble with her since she was turned over.

"The Fulton has been in commission since October, 1901, and has made over 200 dives. The accident discussed above has been the only one suffered by her with the exception of the sinking at the dock. That was due to gross carelessness and was in no way connected with the special features of the design, so that it might just as well have happened to an ordinary surface boat.

"The record of these boats speaks for itself when compared with the records of ordinary surface navigation."

## SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

The formal opening of the club-house of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y., will take place on Friday, May 30, at noon. There will be a dance at the club-house on the evening of May 30. The Squadron will rendezvous at Seawanhaka Harbor, Oyster Bay, on Friday, May 30, in order to take part in the opening exercises at the club house. On Saturday, May 31, there will be a reception on the flagship Aloah, Commodore James, at 8:30 P. M. On Sunday, June 1, divine services will be held on board the flagship at 11 A. M., to be conducted by Fleet Chaplain, Rev. George R. Vandewater, D.D. Racing fixtures for the season, are as follows: Friday, May 30, (Decoration Day), races for raceabouts; Seawanhaka knockabouts and club catboats. Saturday, May 31, open races for sloops, raceabouts and Seawanhaka knockabouts, other classes to be announced. Saturday, June 7, race for Seawanhaka knockabouts. Saturday, June 14, first series race for the Centre Island cup, open to Seawanhaka knockabouts owned by club members. Saturday, June 21, second series race for the Centre Island cup and for prize offered by Mr. Johnston de Forest. Thursday, June 26, first of three days open races. Friday, June 27, second of three days open races. Saturday, June 28, third of three days open races. Annual race for all classes. The Leland Corinthian Challenge cup will be sailed for by Seawanhaka knockabouts owned by club members. Friday, July 4, special club races. Saturday, July 5, third series race for the Centre Island cup and for prize offered by Mr. E. I. Low. Saturday, July 12, Roosevelt Memorial cup. Saturday, July 19, fourth series race for the Centre Island cup. Saturday, July 26, fifth series race for the Centre Island cup. Saturday, August 2, Robert Center Memorial prizes, open to raceabouts and Seawanhaka knockabouts owned by club members. Saturday, Aug. 9, sixth series race for the Centre Island cup. Saturday, Aug. 16, seventh series race for the Centre Island cup. Saturday, Aug. 23, race for Seawanhaka knockabouts, manned with Corinthian crews. Monday, Sept. 1, (Labor Day), special club races. Thursday, Sept. 4, open races for special classes. Friday, Sept. 5, open races for special classes. Saturday Sept. 6, annual fall races for all classes; races with Corinthian crews.

Items from the Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., May 2, were: The 40-foot steam cutter just completed at this yard for the battleship Oregon was launched May 1, and on a trial trip showed excellent results. This boat is the first of seven to be built here. Repairs to the small boats of the Oregon are completed. The revenue cutter Manning was taken from the dry-dock and left for Seattle May 3. The building now used as a stable will be moved to the vicinity of the receiving ship Nipsic, remodeled and put into shape for use as a shooting gallery for enlisted men on the Nipsic. Arthur Walker, a seaman on board the Oregon, on Monday, April 28 fell a distance of 29 feet through two wooden gratings to the deck below, breaking three ribs and bruising his head frightfully. He was taken to the hospital in Seattle and is recovering slowly. The brick work of the second magazine building and the iron work of the roof have been completed, and it now remains to complete the exterior roofing and the flooring of the two buildings.



## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A section of the sea wall between dry-docks No. 2 and No. 3, at the Navy Yard, New York, caved in on May 10, and fell into the Wallabout channel. About 50 feet of the cement wall fell and with it 20 feet of the earth adjoining the wall. The wall is 4 feet thick and of solid cement. The upper part of the wall was nearly new and was built upon the piles and remnant of the old wall. The cause of the extensive cave-in is explained on the theory that the wall has been undermined by the dredging which has been done in the channel during the past few months.

The strike announced last week among workmen at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., has been settled. The workmen comprising the engineers, derrickmen, drillers (steam and hand), stonemasons, helpers, firemen and laborers, demanded eight hours a day and \$1.75 for the laborers, the other men receiving union prices. The demand was compromised on a basis of nine hours a day, with \$1.53 for the laborers, a gain of three cents a day, and the recognition of the union.

Secretary Moody of the Navy Department has sent instructions to the naval constructor at the Norfolk Navy Yard, directing him to remove the posted placards authorizing the disrating of workmen in case of reduction in force. It is the Secretary's belief that the placards have been mainly at fault for the outbreak of ill-feeling at the yard and that their removal will act mechanically in allaying the trouble. The practice of allowing the men to reduce their rating in order to continue in employment has not been changed, however, as this is a provision of law and one which cannot be affected by any act of the department.

Orders have been sent to the training ship Topeka, now at Port Royal, S.C., to get in readiness for sea service. The disaster at Martinique forced the withdrawal of the Cincinnati from the islands of Hayti and San Domingo, where it was observing the fluctuations of the Government, prepared to interfere at any time if Americans or their property were threatened. At first it was believed that a vessel would no longer be needed for that duty, but it has finally been concluded that safety demanded the presence of some naval representative of the United States, and it is probable that the Topeka will visit the West Indies Republics as soon as it can be fitted out.

The U.S. tug Potomac, Lieut. R. B. McCormick, arrived on May 13 at Fort de France, Martinique, ten miles from the annihilated city of St. Pierre, with supplies.

The North Atlantic Squadron will remain at Hampton Roads until May 20, when it is ordered to proceed to Lynn Haven Bay and meet the French battleship Gaulois, conveying to this country the commission appointed by France to attend the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington. It will escort the Gaulois to Annapolis and remain there until after the ceremonies are concluded. Thereafter the ships of the squadron will be sent, with the possible exception of the Olympia and one other boat still to be designated and which go to Boston, to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for docking and cleaning, preparatory to the annual cruise along the New England coast. This will begin, according to the estimates of the department, on July 1. The fleet will be augmented by the cruiser Brooklyn, after the latter has completed its service in connection with the inauguration of President Palma in Cuba, and by the Cincinnati as soon as the latter shall have completed its duty in the West Indies.

The Naval Academy practice-ship Chesapeake, has been ordered into commission, with Commander H. Osterhaus in command. The detail of her other officers will be found among our Navy orders in this week's issue.

The New York has been successfully docked in the Japanese Naval Dockyard of Uraga, and Rear Admiral Rodgers reports to the Navy Department that every courtesy has been extended to the ship and officers by the Japanese authorities of the Dockyard.

The Uraga Dockyard possesses all the facilities for docking and repairing the largest vessels afloat, and improvements are being made to the shops and machinery at a rapid rate.

The court-martial appointed to try Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Inf., on charges of executing inhabitants of Samar without authority, is about to sail from Manila for that island, where it will be convened by Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant.

Up to May 15 there had been 1,005 cases of cholera in Manila, of which 800 were fatal. Among those who have died there were eighteen Americans.

A despatch from Comdr. T. C. McLean of the Cincinnati, dated Santa Lucia, May 15, reports that six thousand refugees have come into Fort de France; three thousand have come into Kingston. In the northern portions of Martinique and St. Vincent very many people perished. Others are suffering for food and water. There is very great difficulty in relieving and saving so many people, scattered over large areas. The number of people to be fed and cared for is said to be reduced by the mortality. The Cincinnati has coaled at Fort de France, and returns to Fort de France and St. Pierre May 15. Commander McLean will endeavor to recover records of the American and British Consulates at St. Pierre, and if the remains of officials are found will bury them with military honors. A despatch has also been received from Capt. Edwin Longnecker, Commandant of Naval Station at Port Royal, S.C., dated May 15, reporting the Topeka at Port-au-Prince.

Commander Seaton Schroeder reports by mail that he is condemning property in Guam for a leper colony and asks for an appropriation of \$2,000 in Gold from the Emergency fund. Meanwhile patients are confined to leased ground. Thirty acres, he says, are required, and he has secured the co-operation of father Palamo who will supply nurses.

The Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine has reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, S. 2,162, to increase the efficiency and change the name of the U.S. Marine-Hospital Service.

The eleventh successful launch from the yards of the William R. Trigg Company at Richmond, Va., took place Tuesday of last week with the putting afloat of the Pennsylvania's sea-going tug the "Lancaster." This company has had the most remarkable luck in its launches thus far, and no hitch or accident of any sort has marred the launching of any of the fleet built at this yard. The next event of this sort at these works will be the launching of the U. S. S. Galveston, some time in August next it is expected.

The U.S.S. Brooklyn, Captain Todd, sailed from New York, May 14 for Havana, to participate in the inauguration of President Palma on May 20.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

## NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts will probably go to Brooklyn Yards for repairs. Unless otherwise given, address Ft. Monroe, Va.  
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. H. W. Lyon. At Newport News, Va.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Newport News, Va.  
KEARSARGE, Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Newport News, Va.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At New York, N. Y.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, Colombia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. At New York, re POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Fort de France, Martinique. F. W. I. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

## EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. G. A. Converse. About due at Naples, Italy.  
ALBANY, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Genoa, Italy.  
CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Naples, Italy.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Villefranche, France.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Gibraltar.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.  
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Montevideo, Uruguay.  
ATLANTA, Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At San Francisco, Cal.  
ABAREND, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.  
FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal.  
OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. W. W. Reisinger. At Panama, Colombia.  
WHEELING, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Honolulu, Apr 29.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander. Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Uraga, Japan.  
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Yokohama. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander), Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Pollok, P. I.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Pollok, P. I.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Olongapo, P. I.  
CAESAR, At Cavite, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forne. At Sydney, Australia.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Cathalogan, P. I.  
GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. At Manila, P. I.  
GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. En route to Sydney, Australia.  
HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Hankow, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Hong Kong, China.  
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell. At Cavite, P. I.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Yokohama, Japan. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
MONADNOCK, Capt. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.  
MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong Ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address of vessel should be always care Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.  
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite, P. I.  
POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Cavite, P. I.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Zamboanga, P. I.  
SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Shanghai, China.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
WOMPATUCK, Bosn. Jas. Saven. At Cavite, P. I.  
YORKTOWN, Comdr. A. Ward. At Yokohama, Japan.  
ZAFIRO, (supply vessel). Cruising among Philippine Islands.

## GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. R. H. Osborn. Zamboanga, P. I.  
ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Zamboanga.  
BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cathalogan.  
CALAMIANES, Lieut. P. N. Olmstead. At Zamboanga.  
MARIVELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. At Cathalogan, P. I.  
PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. At Cavite.  
PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cathalogan, P. I.  
PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. On duty among islands.  
QUITROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite.  
URDANETA, Naval Cadet Charles S. Freeman. At Olongapo, P. I.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cathalogan, P. I.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

BROOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd. New York, N.Y. Address New York City.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Havana, Cuba. Address there.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
MANILA, Lt. Comdr. W. F. Halsey. Left Cavite, P. I.,

April 15, for Bremerton, Wash., via Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.  
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At San Diego, Cal. Address San Diego, Cal.  
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. At Mare Island, Cal.  
STOCKTON (Torpedo boat), Lieut. W. T. Cluverius. At Port Royal, S. C.  
STYLPH, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.  
UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Arroyos, Cuba. Address care of U. S. Naval Station, Havana, Cuba.  
WINSLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R. I.  
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address Cienfuegos, Cuba.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Left San Diego, Cal., May 6, for Avalon. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Left St. Thomas, W. I., April 30 for Ponta Delgada, Azores. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. A. Ross. At New York to fit out for cruise to Manila, via Suez, carrying out supply of men for Asiatic Station. Address there.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. At Martinique, F. W. I. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. En route to Martinique, F. W. I. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. At Norfolk Yard. All mail matter intended for this vessel should be addressed Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Itinerary: Arrive New Orleans about May 10. Leave June 2; arrive Mobile June 3; leave June 8, and arrive Pensacola. Leave June 12 and arrive Havana June 25; leave July 1 and arrive Key West July 3. Leave July 7 and arrive Charleston July 12; leave July 19, and arrive Tampa July 25. Address New Orleans, La.  
INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At New York, N.Y. To cruise with Naval cadets. Address there.  
LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Port Royal, S.C. Address there.  
MOHICAN, Capt. A. R. Couden. The itinerary of the Mohican follows: At Yokohama May 8, leave May 18, arrive Honolulu June 23, leave July 5; arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 8, leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. The safe permanent address of the ship is Ferry Station, San Francisco, Cal. Mails will be forwarded from Ferry Station at cost of opportunity.

MONONGAHELE, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Repairing at New York Yard. Address there.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Bahia, Brazil, leave May 19, arrive St. Vincent, Cape Verde Isles, May 29; leave June 2, arrive Arrecife, Lanzarote, Canary Isles, June 6; leave June 9, and arrive St. Michael, Azores, June 14; leave June 20, and arrive New York, June 30. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.  
TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Boston, Mass. Address North End Park, Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARYS (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. J. V. Wadhams. At New York, N. Y. Foot of 24th street, East River. Address Station F, New York City.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. Itinerary: Leave Philadelphia May 7, and arrive Queenstown, Ireland, June 12; leave June 22, and arrive Southampton, Eng., June 27; leave July 18, and arrive Havre, France, July 21; leave Aug. 11, and arrive Gibraltar Aug. 27; leave Sept. 6, and arrive Madeira Isles Sept. 11; leave Sept. 16, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 16, 1902. Address during summer cruise, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station.)  
FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
SANTER, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
WASP—At Training Station, Port Royal, S. C.  
TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE, PORT ROYAL, S. C. Lieut. L. H. Chandler, in charge.

BAILEY, BAGLEY, SHUBRICK, BIDDLE, BARNEY. TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA. Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT. PORTER—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)  
AJAX—At New York. Address there.  
ALEXANDER, Lieut. Comdr. H. I. March 13, for Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
BRUTUS, Left San Juan April 25, for Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.  
HANNIBAL, Washington, D. C. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
LEBANON, At Cienfuegos, Cuba.  
LEONIDAS, En route to Norfolk, Va. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
NERO, Left Montevideo, March 17, for Tutuila, Samoa. Taking cargo coal to Samoa. Address Tutuila, Samoa.  
STERLING, At San Juan, P. R. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
SOUTHERY, At Boston, Mass. Address there.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Honolulu, March 24, on a cruise. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C. Va.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 10, 1902.  
Promotions in the Navy.  
Commander Edwin C. Pendleton, to be a captain from the 21st of Jan., 1902, vice Aston, retired.  
Lieut. John A. Dougherty, to be a Lieutenant-commander from the 21st of Jan., 1902, vice Sewell, promoted.  
Lieut. (junior grade) Emory Winslow, to be a Lieutenant from the 21st of Jan., 1902, vice Dougherty promoted.  
Lieut. James M. Pickrel, to be a Lieutenant-commander from the 5th of April, 1902 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Schuetz, deceased.  
Lieut. (junior grade) George L. P. Stone, to be a Lieut-



tenant from the 6th of April, 1902, vice Pickrell, promoted.  
Commander James M. Miller, to be captain from the 29th of April, 1902, vice Rockwell, retired.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 14, 1902.  
Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.  
Gustavus R. Madden, of California, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy sent to the Senate on April 21, April 25, and May 2, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of April 26, May 3, and May 10, were confirmed by the Senate on May 8.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 9.—Naval Cadet A. G. Howe detached "Indiana," to home and wait orders.  
Act. Gun. T. J. Hurd detached "Pensacola," Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to "Oregon." Pharm. R. Waggener detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., etc.; to Washington, D. C., May 20, examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.  
Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman, Lieut. G. S. Galbraith and Lieut. R. Spear, commissioned from March 5, 1902.  
Paym. Clk. W. H. Warner, appointed May 9, 1902; duty on board "Wisconsin."  
Paym. Clk. H. W. Marshall, appointed May 9, 1902, for duty on board "Monongahela," and in connection with settlement of accounts of that vessel.

MAY 10.—Comdr. E. M. Hughes on expiration of present sick leave to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Lieut. W. T. Claverius detached command "Alvarado," etc., May 20; to command "Stockton."  
Lieut. G. R. Evans detached "Essex;" to "Olympia" and report to Commander-in-Chief of North Atlantic Station for duty as flag lieutenant on his staff.  
Ensign M. H. Brown detached "Brooklyn;" to home and wait orders.

Gun. P. Doherty retired from May 10, 1902.  
Cable from Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Asiatic Station, May 11, 1902.

Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Capt. R. M. Gilson, Capt. D. D. Porter and First Lieut. J. H. A. Day, Naval Station, Cavite, to home via "Warren."  
Asst. Paym. J. R. Sanford home via "Warren."  
Paym. Clk. E. V. Dickson tenders resignation; "Kentucky."  
Paym. Clk. E. W. Poore appointed May 11, 1902; duty on "Kentucky."

Surg. W. F. Arnold, Guam; invalided to Yokohama Hospital.

#### MAY 11—Sunday.

MAY 12.—Capt. H. Knox detached Naval Examining Board, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., May 27 to course of instruction at Naval War College, Newport, R. I.  
Capt. W. H. Emory detached command "Indiana," May 17, temporarily; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., duty in connection with inspection of merchant vessels.  
Capt. B. H. McCalla, granted three months' leave abroad.

Comdr. C. E. Colahan detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to command "Indiana."

Naval Cadet W. B. Fogarty detached "Indiana," to "Columbia," and further duty in department of construction and repair at Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Paym. Clk. E. W. Poor, appointed May 12, 1902, for duty on "Kentucky."

Carp. F. Johnson, detached works of Wm. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., duty in department of construction and repair.

Ensign E. W. McIntyre detached "Brooklyn;" to home and wait orders.

Bttn. E. J. Brown, when discharged further treatment "Lancaster."

at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Naval Academy, Chief Carp. A. C. Burroughs detached "Franklin;" to Annapolis, Md.

MAY 13.—Capt. P. F. Harrington, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., etc.; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., duty as captain of the yard.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, detached Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., etc.; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for special temporary duty.

Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Walling, upon reporting of relief, detached Albany; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Rush, upon reporting of relief, detached Marietta, and take steamer from New York, N. Y., May 24, for Genoa, Italy, for duty on Albany.

Lieut. L. S. Van Duzer, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Marietta.

Naval Cadets E. P. Finney, H. S. Klyce, G. J. Meyers, J. O. Richardson, J. C. Townsend, F. W. Sterling, R. R. Adams, A. G. Howe, H. A. Baldrige and C. Bean, to Solace, May 20, and on arrival of that vessel on Asiatic Station report to Commander in Chief.

Naval Cadet T. L. Osburn, to Wisconsin, May 20.

Naval Cadets F. C. Martin, J. H. Blackburn, E. J. Marquart and C. S. Kerrick, to Oregon, May 20.

Naval Cadet R. Wainwright, Jr., to Massachusetts, May 20.

Naval Cadets E. G. Kintner, R. Henderson, J. Reed, Jr., W. D. Puleston and H. G. S. Wallace, to Olympia, May 20, and report to Commander in Chief, North Atlantic Station, for such duty as he may assign.

Naval Cadet R. P. Craft, to Solace, May 20, and on arrival of that vessel on Asiatic Station report to Commander in Chief.

Naval Cadet F. S. Whitten, to Solace, May 20, and on arrival of that vessel on Asiatic Station report to Commander in Chief.

Paym. Clk. F. J. Hearty, appointed May 13, 1902, for duty on Monongahela.

Chap. W. H. I. Reaney, detached Columbia; to Dixie, Act. Gun. O. Borgeson, detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

MAY 14.—Comdr. H. Osterhaus, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to duty connection fitting out Chesapeake, and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. J. H. Holden, Lieut. C. S. Williams, Lieut. H. H. Hough, Lieut. H. H. Christy, Lieut. R. H. Leigh, Lieut. F. L. Sawyer, Lieut. C. T. Jewell, Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh and Bttn. J. F. Brooks, detached from Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to duty connection fitting out Chesapeake, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Bell, detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to duty connection fitting out Chesapeake, and to that vessel when commissioned.

Chap. W. T. Helms, detached Buffalo, to Kearsarge, Lieut. M. E. Trench, detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Bttn. O. Delgan, to Oregon, June 2.

Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, detached duty in connection with Charleston Exposition, Charleston, S. C., etc.; to works of Lewis Nixon, Elizabeth, N. J., with a view of assuming duties of Superintendent Constructor, June 1, 1902.

Comdr. W. Swift, to Washington, D. C., and report to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for duty under that Bureau; also duty in connection with General Board.

Lieut. E. H. Tillman, detached Monongahela; to home and wait orders.

Act. Gun. W. H. Walter, to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Act. Gun. D. B. Vassie, detached Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., etc.; to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Act. Gun. L. C. Hull, to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. W. P. Winchell, detached Naval Academy,

Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Carp. T. W. Richards, upon reporting relief, detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. J. Burke, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., etc., June 1, to Kearsarge.

Chief Carp. W. A. Barry, to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., June 1, 1902.

Asst. Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, commissioned from July 20, 1901.

Surg. E. M. Brown, Surg. H. F. Strine, Surg. J. P. Traynor, Surg. R. E. Hoyt and Surg. C. S. Baker, appointed May 8, 1902.

MAY 15.—Ensign C. P. Nelson, Topeka, to Port Royal, connection with torpedo boats.

Naval Cadet H. D. Childs, Naval Academy, home, wait orders.

Naval Cadet C. T. Hutchins, Kearsarge, to Monongahela.

Naval Cadets D. A. Weaver, S. Read and A. Staton, Naval Academy, to home, wait orders.

Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, ret., Crescent Ship Yards, Elizabeth, N.J., to Morris Heights, N.Y., at Gas Engine and Power Co., and Charles L. Seabury & Co., for duty.

Ensigns J. H. Tomb, S. B. Thomas, R. W. Vincent, A. E. Watson, C. H. Woodward, R. D. White, E. A. Welchert, C. Shackford, E. J. Sadler, L. S. Shapley, H. G. Sparrow, A. F. H. Yates, F. Morrison, W. S. Miller, Z. H. Madison, R. E. Pope, H. H. Royall, H. E. Lackey, J. E. Lewis, E. B. Larimer, S. I. M. Major, E. C. Kalbfus, C. H. Fischer, C. E. Morgan, C. W. Forman, F. P. Helm, Jr., V. A. Kimberly, C. E. Courtney, P. B. Dunagan, J. H. Combs, W. R. Sayles, Jr., J. T. Becker, F. O. Hatch, C. H. Bloch, H. L. Brinser, J. B. Gilmer, C. B. Hatch, Jr., F. J. Horne, J. W. W. Greenslade, E. B. Fenner, J. W. L. Clement, Jr., W. M. Hunt, A. W. Johnson, J. T. Bowers, H. H. Evans, A. Buchanan, C. W. Cole, J. K. Taussig, commissioned from Jan. 28, 1901.

#### MARINE CORP ORDERS.

MAY 8.—1st Lieut. H. C. Snyder, from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to U. S. R. S. Franklin.

1st Lieut. G. H. Mather, from Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska, to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

Col. G. C. Reid, adjutant and inspector, to inspect Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska, Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.; Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.; Marine Guard of U. S. R. S. Independence; U. S. Recruiting Office, San Francisco, Cal.; Office of Asst. Paymaster and Asst. Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. M. C., San Francisco, Cal., and Marine Barracks, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

2d Lieut. P. S. Witte, from Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla., to U. S. R. S. Brooklyn.

1st Lieut. T. R. Lyons, to close recruiting office, Buffalo, N. Y., and report Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty.

1st Lieut. T. A. Mott, from Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla., to Marine Barracks, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, appointed president, Capt. N. H. Hall and L. C. Lucas, members, and 2d Lieut. R. C. Dewey, recorder, of examining board to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., at 10 A. M., Monday, May 12, 1902.

MAY 9.—Major C. A. Doyen, to take charge of Office of Adjutant and Inspector, during absence of adjutant and inspector and assistant adjutant and inspector.

MAY 12.—Major C. A. Doyen, relieved from duty in office of Adjutant and Inspector, and ordered to report to commanding officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. B. S. Neumann, from Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla., to report, in arrest, to commandant, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. B. H. Fuller, relieved from recruiting duty in New York upon being relieved by Capt. Henry Leonard, and ordered to Marine Barracks, New York, N. Y.

MAY 13.—Capt. Henry Leonard, to proceed to New York, N. Y., on May 20, and take charge of recruiting district, with headquarters at 109 West street, New York.

Leave of absence is granted Major George Barnett for one day, May 17.

MAY 14.—Col. G. C. Goodloe, paymaster, to proceed to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to inspect payrolls, accounts, and manner of making payments.

Capt. T. P. Kane, granted three months' sick leave from May 15.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, granted 10 days' leave from May 20.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 8.—Chief Engr. W. Pedrick, from Grant to Thetis, Chief Engr. W. Robinson, from Thetis to Grant.

MAY 9.—1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, granted seven days leave.

3d Lieut. T. M. Molloy, from Forward to Perry, 1st Asst. Engr. H. Kotzschmar, granted 21 days' sick leave.

MAY 12.—3d Lieut. L. T. Molloy, granted seven days' leave.

3d Lieut. W. H. Munter, granted 15 days' leave. Act. 2d Asst. Engr. N. K. Davis, to the Rush.

MAY 13.—Chief Engr. A. J. Howison, granted ten days' leave.

MAY 14.—3d Lieut. F. W. Smith, from the Thetis to Grant.

3d Lieut. H. W. Pope, from the Grant to Thetis.

3d Lieut. E. Blake, Jr., from the Onondaga to the Algonquin.

Examinations for the position of cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service will be held in the larger cities and towns throughout the country on June 17, 18 and 19. The examination will consist of spelling, general geography, general history and Constitution of the United States, grammar, composition, and rhetoric, mathematics (arithmetic, complete; algebra, complete; geometry, plane and solid).

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service, were sent to the Senate on May 13: 1st Lieut. Frank G. F. Wadsworth, to be a captain, to succeed Congdon, retired.

1st Lieut. Walter S. Howland, to be a captain, to succeed Littlefield, retired.

1st Lieut. Alexander P. R. Hanks, to be a captain, to succeed Clark, retired.

1st Lieut. William H. Cushing, to be a captain, to succeed Stodder, retired.

VESELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Willey, Wilmington, N. C. BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. A. Siam, Newbern, N. C. CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Brian, (Harbor duty) New York, N. Y.

CHANLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, (Harbor duty) Boston, Mass.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall, (Practice ship.) (Address Anne Arundel County.) So. Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore, (Receiving ship.) Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS, Capt. W. J. Herring, New London, Conn. DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore, Detroit, Mich. FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Capt. J. B. Butt, Galveston, Tex. GOLDEN GATE, Lt. W. H. Cushing, (Harbor duty) San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier, Port Townsend, Wash. GRESHAM, Capt. Thomas D. Walker, New York, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild, (Harbor duty) Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, Savannah, Ga. HARTLEY, Lieut. W. H. Cushing, (Harbor duty) San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON, no officer at present assigned. (Anchorage duty) New York, N. Y.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. W. Joynes, (Anchorage duty) New York, N. Y.

MANNING, Capt. C. H. M. Lillan, Tacoma, Washington.

MCCULLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson, San Francisco, Cal.

McLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan, Key West, Fla.

MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.

ONONDAGA, Capt. J. W. Howison, Philadelphia.

PERRY, Capt. W. A. Failing, repairing at San Francisco, Cal.

RUSH, Lieut. C. C. Fenger, Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE, Capt. H. B. Rogers, Boston, Mass.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, (Harbor duty.) New Orleans, La.

THETIS, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.

WASHINGTON, Lieut. W. S. Howland, (Harbor duty) Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding, Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, Capt. S. E. Maguire, Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY, Lieut. P. W. Thompson, Portland, Me.

#### DEDICATION OF THE SAILORS HOME.

The Naval branch building of the Y.M.C.A., at 167 Sands street, Brooklyn, N.Y., was dedicated on Thursday morning, May 15, with ceremonies as interesting as they were appropriate. The program of the occasion states that "a member of the Women's Auxiliary presented to the International Committee (of the Y.M.C.A.), in memory of her parents, a sum sufficient to purchase the land and erect the new building." This Women's Auxiliary was organized in 1897 to cooperate with that committee in the many ways "which the trained hearts and hands of consecrated women can always find."

The opening ceremonies at eleven A.M. were begun by a brief address from Dr. Lucien C. Warner, chairman of the International Committee of Y.M.C.A. This was followed by the presentation of the key of the building to him, as the chairman of the International Committee, with a few modest and sensible words by Miss Helen Gould, chairman of the Dedication Committee, to whose generosity the building owes its existence. On the platform with Miss Gould were Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. McAlpin and Miss Letitia C. O'Neill and a group of distinguished gentlemen, among whom the Secretary of the Navy, Admirals Dewey, Barker and Higginson were honored representatives, and Major Gen. John K. Brooke of the Army. The auditorium was well filled with officers of the Navy and men from civil life, with a large contingent of women, and all evinced keenest interest and delight in all the proceedings of the meeting. A good many enlisted men were also present, and after the morning's ceremonies they formed in line and cheered enthusiastically for the Y.M.C.A. and various benefactors from whom they had received so substantial a gift.

After the presentation of the keys a hymn was sung, a prayer was made and selections from Scripture read by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D., and a very fervent prayer was added by Rev. Donald Sage Mackay. Then followed brief and most admirable addresses by Mr. William B. Millar, Col. John J. McCook, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Higginson, Hon. W. H. Meday, Secretary of the Navy.

In his address, Mr. Millar discussed with some care the question whether the building was not too fine. Admiral Dewey was especially emphatic in his applause of the sentiment. "Nothing in the world is too good for the men of the Army and Navy of the United States." That the building was not too large, he said, was shown by the fact that over a hundred men had engaged lodgings in the new building and paid for it by eight o'clock this morning, and the liberty parties had then barely begun to come ashore. After the applause which greeted him had subsided, said: "It is a great pleasure to me to be here to-day, to witness the dedication of this magnificent building, for American sailors and marines, this beautiful home, the like of which is not to be found elsewhere in the world. It is both meet and proper that the provision for them which you have here established should be superior to all of its kind; for I believe—indeed, I speak knowingly, and after much thought—that we have in our Navy the best in all the world."

The following letter from the President was read:

White House, Washington, May 10, 1902.

"My Dear Sir—I heartily appreciate the cordiality of the invitation which has been extended to me to attend the dedication of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, next Thursday, and I deeply regret that it will not be possible for me to be present."

"Every encouragement should be given to our soldiers and sailors to live up to the high ideal of their calling; and I take genuine pleasure in extending through you to those who have so generously interested themselves in this noble effort my hearty congratulations, and my best wishes for the continued success of the great work so auspiciously begun. Very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The addresses were followed by the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" in a most patriotic and uplifting way, after which luncheon was served. In the afternoon a very fine portrait of Admiral Philip was unveiled, and in the evening a meeting was held for men of the Navy only, with brief addresses by several officers of the Navy, by Mrs. McAlpin and Miss Gould. The Marine Band, from the Navy Yard played, and solos were sung by Mr. Erickson Bushnell and Master Allen Fenno.

The noble building opened on Thursday for the benefit of our sailors stands as solid proof of the efficiency of the Women's Auxiliary. It is not only handsome inside and out, but is sensibly and thoroughly adapted to its purpose. Six stories in height, lighted by electricity, furnished with water from an artesian well, with 200 bedrooms, an assembly hall, a bowling alley, rifle gallery, reading room and swimming pool, the building seems to offer everything that could be asked for comfort and entertainment. A dining room and kitchen afford meals at moderate prices. This is the merest sketch of a truly admirable building, which should be seen to be appreciated, and it surely will be appreciated by the men of our Navy, who will, it is believed, find a congenial home there when they come ashore at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Nowhere in the world is there a place better adapted to its purpose, and the home is that similar buildings may in time exist at every Navy Yard.

While the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mason to provide for the removal of the wreck of the battleship Maine from the harbor of Havana may be objectionable in some of its details, its general purpose is altogether commendable. Representatives of shipping interests declare that the wreck is already a serious obstruction to traffic in the harbor, that it is becoming more so for the reason that sand bars are forming on both sides of the submerged vessel and that the danger of accidents because of its presence is constantly increasing.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 15, 1902.

The bi-weekly baseball games have aroused unusual interest this season. Among the most interesting of the games thus far that was played with the team from the University of Pennsylvania May 7. The result, a score of 6 to 2 in favor of the home team, was announced last week.

West Point.....	0 0 4 2 0 0 0 0	-6 4 4
Pennsylvania.....	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	-2 6 9

R. H. E.

Batteries—West Point, Graham and Graves; Pennsylvania, Reynolds and Bennett.

In the game with Fordham, played on Saturday, May 10, the visitors tied the score with the Cadet nine, 6-6, being the result of a stiff contest.

Wednesday, May 14, the New York University nine visited West Point to try conclusions with the home team, which won again this time by a score of 8 to 4, as follows:

West Point.....	0 4 1 1 2 0 0 0	-8 12 5
N. Y. University.....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-4 5 4

R. H. E.

Batteries—West Point, Albright, Phillips, Graham and Hackett; N. Y. University, O'Connor and Wilcox.

Saturday the most interesting game of the schedule is anticipated, the Army-Navy contest.

The Cadets have made a very good showing in the games this season. The University of Pennsylvania had defeated both Yale and Cornell shortly before suffering defeat at the hands of West Point.

The following are the scores of games thus far, with list of games yet to be played: April 12, West Point 2, Union 1; April 16, West Point 9, Syracuse University 4; April 19, West Point 4, Harvard 14; April 23, West Point 9, Trinity 4; April 26, West Point 21, Rutgers 0; April 30, West Point 6, University of Vermont 4; May 3, Lafayette, no game; May 7, West Point 6, University of Pennsylvania 2; May 10, West Point 6, Fordham 6; May 14, West Point 8, New York University 4; May 17, Navy 21, University of West Virginia 4; May 24, Wesleyan, May 28, Lehigh; May 30, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.; May 31, University of Illinois; June 7, Hamilton; June 10, Yale.

The Card Club met at Mrs. Shipman's on Tuesday, May 6, and on Tuesday, May 13, its members were the guests of Mrs. Ladue at Cullum Hall.

The plains are traversed by golfers when drills are not in progress. Infantry skirmishing, castramentation and other forms of practical drills have occupied the afternoons. The golf record published last week is subject to the following corrections. Lieutenant Koehler's score made on April 22 is the record for the present course. The record over the old course was 37, and was made by Capt. R. P. Davis. Colonel Treat held the record, 40, for the present course. Lieutenant Koehler's score was made on temporary greens, which are at least several strokes slower. Golf is still the favorite out-of-door sport at the post, but ping-pong has become very popular as an indoor pastime, and ping-pong parties are of frequent occurrence.

A musicale will be given in Cullum Hall on Friday evening of the present week, May 16, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society.

On Friday afternoon, May 23, the Fresh Air Sale will be held in Cullum Hall.

A cross of Quincy granite in the rough, mounted upon a stone polished to bear the inscription, has been placed to mark the grave of Col. John Hamilton at the cemetery. The following inscription is carved upon the stone: John Hamilton, Colonel, U.S. Artillery, 1828-1900. "Faithful unto death, crowned with life." The effect of the monument is that of rugged simplicity, and it is a beautiful memorial, in one of the most attractive locations in the recently improved portion of the cemetery.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 14, 1902.

The Naval Cadet eight was defeated here this afternoon by the Yale "college crew" by two lengths in a race of two miles. Yale was a winner by about two lengths and rowed the course in nine minutes, forty-and-a-half seconds, the losers being four seconds slower. There was considerable wind and the race was rowed on the upper course above the Severn river railroad bridge.

On the first try the Navy caught the water ahead of the word and the crews were brought back. The second time both crews got away beautifully, Yale pulling a half length ahead in the first quarter. Yale was only pulling thirty-four strokes to their opponents' thirty-six, but were putting their greater weight to each stroke. At the mile Yale was a length to the good and in the next half-mile the Navy pretty nearly held her own. In the last half-mile, Yale gained another length, making the finish with a clear length to the good. Five of the members of the Navy crew had marched most of yesterday in the Sampson funeral procession and suffered keenly from fatigue. However, they rowed a very plucky race. Most of the members of the Yale crew will likely make seats in the 'Varsity boat. Their work to-day was entirely satisfactory to the Yale men who were present.

The crews rowed as follows:

Yale.	Position	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Sargent .....	stroke	21	6	171
Laws .....	7	21	6	170
Jud-on .....	6	22	6	178
Weymouth .....	5	23	5.11	186
Coffin .....	4	20	6	173
Ackley .....	3	22	6	173
Levering .....	2	21	5.10	171
Hewitt .....	bow	21	5.9	168
Byers .....	coxswain	23	5.8	110
Average weight, 174½.				

Annapolis.	Position	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Nichols .....	stroke	23	5.9	167
Rodgers .....	7	21	5.11	165
Freyer (capt) .....	6	23	5.10½	167
Schlabach .....	5	21	6	185
Cooper .....	4	22	6	164
Michael .....	3	20	5.10	163
Farley .....	2	19	5.10	161
Stark .....	bow	21	5.08	140
Bingham .....	coxswain	19	5.2	115
Average weight, 164.				

In a hard fought and well played game here to-day the cadets went down in defeat at the hands of the Seventh Regiment of New York, by a score of 7 to 10. Both Dissoway and Raudenbush were hit very hard,

but the visitors hits came when they were most needy. Bernard the visitors' second baseman led the batting making four clean hits out of six times at bat, while the batting of Weaver and Anderson of Annapolis was good. Vorhis also batted well for the visitors. The regiment boys scored two runs in the first inning on a single by Bernard and another by Powell which scored Bernard, and Read allowed Powell to cross the rubber by a wild throw to home, one in the second on singles by Vorhis and Larenden and bases on balls to Mach and Naisawald, which forced Vorhis home, one in the fifth on singles by Donnelly, Powell and Ayres. The "Middies" made one to the good for the first half of the game. In the first Childs was safe on a slow grounder and got to third on a wild pitch by Dissoway, and scored on Weaver's safe hit between short and third. One was tallied in the third when Staton was safe on first on Powell's slow fielding of a grounder, and scored on Weavers' single. The "Middies" netted three more in the fifth which made them one good, but the soldiers came to the bat in the sixth and tallied two more, and one in the seventh, while the cadets managed to score one in the seventh. Then came a bad inning for the cadets which has occurred in every big game this season. Donnelly had hit safe, Raudenbush gave Powell and Ayres a base on balls, Dissoway hit to the left and Donnelly and Powell scored, and Ayers tallied on Vorhis single. Annapolis came to bat in the ninth to redeem themselves. Read hit safe, Anderson got to first on a slow grounder, and Reade scored on Pegram's hit to right. Bassett fouled out, Raudenbush made a long drive to center, which Larenden caught, and Anderson, foolishly, started for home and was doubled out at second, thus losing their chances of winning, as the Navy's best batters were then to follow.

Naval cadet Emory S. Land, of Wyoming, a member of the class which graduated from the Naval Academy on May 2, who has been ill in the Academy hospital, suffering with an attack of Bright's disease is well and able to be out again.

The last baseball game before the Army-Navy contest the coming Saturday was played at the Naval Academy yesterday afternoon between the cadets and St. John's College team. By superior batting the cadets won by the large score of 19 to 1. Weaver the cadet catcher gave a splendid exhibition with the bat making a triple, a homer, and four singles out of six times up. Batteries, Naval—Kelly, Strassburger, Raudenbush and Weaver; St. John's—Stick, Duval and Mudd.

The following additional candidates successfully passed their physical examinations and will be admitted to the Naval Academy as cadets: A. C. Grady, Mass.; H. B. Kelly, Ky.; Wm. B. Howe, S. D.; Robert G. Merritt, Md.; C. McC. Lynch, Penn.; A. S. Hickey, N.Y.; Chas. S. Keller, Penn.; R. P. Lemly, N. C.; C. C. Hartigan, N.Y.; J. B. Goldman, La.; C. P. Meyer, La.; and Lennox Grant, Miss.

The detail of officers to command the U.S.S. Chesapeake, which will be used as one of the practice ships for the summer cruise of Naval Cadets has been made as follows: Commander H. Osterhaus will be in command of the vessel, and his executive officer will be Lieut. C. S. Williams, Lieut. H. H. Hough will be navigator, Lieut. R. H. Leigh, instructor in Navigation, and Lieuts. H. H. Christy, C. T. Jewell, F. L. Sawyer, J. H. Holden, and D. W. Wurtzbaugh, watch officers. The cadets will start on their cruise on or about June 10.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., May 8, 1902.

The headquarters, band and two companies of the 7th Infantry arrived Thursday morning, May 8, from Vancouver Barracks. Among the officers with the companies who are well known here are Major E. E. Hardin and Lieut. C. F. Andrews.

Among the guests at the Palace Hotel are Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Conrad who are making a short visit to the city.

The Misses Reeves of Ashville, are spending some time with Miss Rawles, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Jacob Rawles.

Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt and Capt. John W. Barker, who have been in the general hospital for some time, have fully recovered and left the city for a short time.

The home of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph C. Castner has been brightened by the advent of a son, who was born Thursday, May 1.

Miss Rockhill, a young lady of Redlands who has been spending some time with Miss Hobbs, left Saturday, May 3, for her home.

Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan of the Navy is among the arrivals at the Palace Hotel.

Capt. W. G. Haan, Art. Corps, left Thursday night, May 8, for New York, where he will take part in the West Point Centennial. Captain Haan expects to be away four months.

Miss Rawles was hostess at an informal tea on Tuesday afternoon given in honor of her guests, the Misses Reeves. Miss Rawles guests were the young ladies of the garrison and a few friends from the city.

Capt. George C. Reiter, commanding the battleship Wisconsin, left Friday evening, May 2, for Napa Springs, to remain a week for the benefit of his health.

Miss Hobbs was a charming hostess during the week at a beautiful pink luncheon. The large dining room was most artistically decorated for the occasion which proved to be one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. Miss Hobbs' guests were: Miss Wall, Misses Lewis, Miss O'Riley, Miss Keeler, Miss Schlesinger, Miss Dean, Miss White and Miss Rockhill.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. Alexander M. Davis of the Subsistence Department, returned from Manila during the week and has been the guest of Mrs. Andrews. Mrs. Davis left Thursday, May 8, for Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Worden, widow of Capt. Charles A. Worden arrived from Omaha, Thursday morning, May 1, and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Oliver P. Evans, while in the city.

Mrs. Casey, wife of Rear Admiral Silas Casey, was guest of honor during the week at a luncheon given by Mrs. Glass, wife of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, at her beautiful home at Yerba Buena Island. Covers were laid for fourteen. The decorations were simple and in excellent taste. Among those present were Mrs. Rawles, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Kip, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Stoney, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Stow, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Nokes, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Pomeroy and Mrs. Jones.

The home of Major and Mrs. Carver Howland was brightened Thursday, May 6, by the advent of a small daughter.

One of the pleasant events of the week was the at home given by Mr. and Mrs. A. Lissak to Capt. and Mrs. O. M. Lissak. Three hundred guests were invited, nearly all of whom responded in person to the invitation.

Admiral and Mrs. Casey have taken apartments at the

Kutcherbocker, where they will remain until the flagship Wisconsin is ordered north.

Capt. Harry Freeland of the 3d Infantry, who has been at the general hospital, left for the hospital at Hot Springs, Saturday, May 3.

An informal hop was given Thursday evening, May 8, in honor of the Misses Reeves. After the hop the young ladies and a number of the guests from the city were entertained at supper by Miss White.

The Misses Allensworth entertained at a pink and white luncheon Wednesday afternoon, May 7, at their home on Angel Island. The dining room was beautifully decorated in white and pink roses and palms. The table decorations were extremely pretty being large roses and smilax. Those entertained were Chaplain and Mrs. Allen Allensworth, Mrs. Frazier, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Nelson, Miss Scott and Miss Williams.

Mrs. George B. Kulp of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., accompanied by her niece, Miss Loomis, is visiting her son, Capt. John S. Kulp, at Angel Island.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 8, 1902.

The two companies of the 7th Infantry, F and L, together with the 8th and 26th Batteries gave a reception and informal dance to the 2d Battalion of the 17th on the 25th of April, at the Auditorium in town. The 7th Infantry band played several good pieces and speeches were made by Sergeant Potter, chairman of the evening introducing Col. C. A. Coolidge, who welcomed the 17th in behalf of his regiment in a short well worded speech. Mayor A. B. Eastman welcomed the new regiment in behalf of the city of Vancouver, to which Colonel Goodale responded in a pleasant speech in behalf of himself and his regiment. At the conclusion of his speech the Colonel was presented with two handsome baskets of white and red roses from the 7th, and the 8th and 26th Batteries.

Gen. and Mrs. G. M. Randall gave a charming dinner on the 2d to Major and Mrs. R. K. Evans, Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell and Major and Mrs. W. R. Abercrombie. The decorations of the table were white lilac and pink roses.

On Friday last the officers and ladies of the Staff and Artillery gave a charming farewell reception and dance in honor of the 7th Infantry. The hall has never looked so lovely, with the walls completely covered with flags interspersed with stars formed of Artillery sabres and the mantle piece and stage banked with white dogwood. Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Kenly, Mrs. Nye and Mrs. Hawthorne, the decorating committee, received many compliments. The ladies receiving were Mrs. J. W. Jacobi in grey just and black lace; Mrs. H. L. Hawthorne, white chiffon; Mrs. F. E. Nye, black lace over white satin; Mrs. R. K. Evans, yellow just with yellow ribbon and roses. Among the guests, Mrs. C. A. Coolidge wore a blue crepe de Chine and spangled lace. Supper was served just before midnight when every one joined hands and sang Auld Lang Syne and the Star Spangled Banner.

The Headquarters, band and companies F and L, 7th Infantry, left on the 6th for the Presidio, where they will be encamped until joined by the troops from Alaska and the Philippines. As the steamer which took them to Portland left the dock cheers were given for Colonel Coolidge, then for the regiment, and the two batteries drawn up on the bank fired a salute of all their guns. The ladies who accompanied their husbands were Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Grisard, Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Andrews. A special train left Portland at two o'clock with the 7th. Doctor H. L. Gilchrist was detailed to accompany the troops to San Francisco.

General Randall and Capt. W. P. Richardson returned this morning from a tour of inspection of sites at American Lake and Spokane, which were offered as suitable places for a camp of instruction.

Lieuts. Thomas S. Moorman, Jr., and Jennings B. Wilson, 17th Inf., have received orders to join the 8th Infantry as it passes through here en route to Alaska.

The departure of the 7th for the Camp of Instruction at the Presidio was made known to the people of the post in quite a unique way at the last Friday night hop, by Capt. J. A. Goodin who after having the call to attention sounded announced the news in the following verse:

On the 6th of May,  
At the break of day,  
The 7th Infantry march away  
To "The girl I left behind me."

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 10, 1902.

With lively strains of national airs and colors waving in the sunlight the 1st Battalion of the 12th Infantry marched from their special train through the streets of Salt Lake City yesterday, on their way to quarters at this post, completing the last stage of a 7,000-mile journey. The battalion, consisting of 287 men, comprising A, B, C, D, together with thirteen officers and the regimental band reached here shortly before noon and the remainder of the day was spent in assigning quarters and getting established. As the companies are all small no difficulty was experienced in arranging for the comfort of the men. There was a universal feeling of pleasure and relief at securing a permanent station after three years of active service in the Philippines. Two companies of the 12th are at Fort Duchesne, two at Fort Apache, and the third battalion at Fort Bliss, Tex.

Immediately upon reaching here Col. John W. Bubb relieved Major Joseph M. Califf, who has been in command since the departure of Major G. S. Young, of the 18th, for Fort Logan a few weeks ago. The other officers here are Lieut. Col. H. L. Haskell, Major Palmer G. Wood, Capt. C. H. Barth, adjutant; Capt. Robert L. Hirst, quartermaster; Capt. James P. Harbeson, Capt. William F. Creary, Lieuts. Dana T. Merrill, Francis McConnell, Rhes Jackson, DeWitt C. Lyles and Sherman A. White. Capt. William J. Pardee, Lieut. Moor N. Falls and Lieut. Albert W. Foreman will join the battalion in a short time.

The regiment left New York Feb. 19, 1899, and remained until March 31 last in the Philippines. The operations were for the most part in Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac and Zambales. Since October the battalion has been in Samar, patrolling the strait between Samar and Leyte, to keep insurgents from crossing from the latter island into Samar. The officers, some of whom were accompanied by their wives, were busy yesterday converting their quarters into homes. They were all greatly pleased with the outlook here which they consider one of the most desirable posts in the country.

Mrs. Barth, wife of Capt. Charles H. Barth, left for her home in Leavenworth, Kas., last Saturday, accompanied by her little son.

Lieut. H. B. Farrar is entertaining his mother, brother and cousin from St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Farrar will remain here for some time.

Dr. Walter Cox, who accompanied the 12th Infantry



from the Presidio to this post, left Saturday for Washington, D.C., to report to the surgeon general of the Army for orders.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 12, 1902.

The informal hop was enjoyed at the post last Friday evening from 8:30 to 11 o'clock; quite a number from the city attended. Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher, of the post, entertained about twenty guests with a supper after the hop.

Miss Smith, of Topeka, Kas., is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen.

A company of the 1st Battalion of Engineers made a short practice march Saturday over the hills into Salt Creek Valley.

During the past week G troop has received 24 recruits from Jefferson Barracks. These, including the six attached band men bring the total in this troop up to 70 men. E troop has received 16 men and the sergeant was busy Saturday issuing supplies to them. F troop has received 14 recruits.

The granolithic walks have been completed in front of the bachelor quarters, and have been started around the new hospital. They are pronounced by experts as being very fine. The grounds in front of the row of quarters facing Grant avenue have been sodded.

Saturday afternoon about one o'clock the gun was fired as a fire alarm, and the entire garrison turned out to the point where the fire was supposed to be. This was the R. C. Church south of the hospital. The steamer and hose reel from the arsenal grounds, under charge of the quartermaster, were on the scene within ten minutes and had a stream on the roof. After several minutes, recall was sounded and the troops returned to quarters. These drills come about once a month and are generally unexpected.

With the arrival of the 14th Cavalry band from Fort Riley our post is enjoying a series of concerts, the novelty of which attracts many visitors from the city. It is the intention to give one each night except Wednesday on the main parade grounds at 7:30 o'clock. On Wednesday the concert will be at Camp Ludlow where the engineers are located. The band also has a fine orchestra of seventeen pieces.

#### THE HAMPTON SAILORS' REST.

Hampton, Va., May 13, 1902.

The Hampton Naval Sailors' Rest, founded by Chaplain R. E. Steele (late of the U.S.S. Hartford), was opened with great eclat on Monday night, May 12. Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N., Capt. Harry Lyon, U.S.N., and several other officers of the North Atlantic Squadron and some Navy ladies were present. A number of the petty officers and men from the squadron were also in attendance, the band from the Kearsarge furnishing the music.

The society people of Hampton, Old Point, Newport News and Norfolk were out in large numbers and addresses were made by Mayor Richardson, of Hampton, Hon. S. Gordon Cumming, Governor Thompson, of the Soldiers' Home, Rear Admiral Higginson, Rev. W. C. Still, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and Chaplain Sykes, of the receiving ship Franklin. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jas. M. Cumming, presided, and introduced the speakers.

Chaplain Morrison, of the Olympia, asked God's blessing upon the enterprise, and Chaplain Steele explained the plans of the Rest.

The Hampton Naval Sailors' Rest can accommodate at a pinch nearly 100 seamen. It has 26 bed-rooms, large parlor, dining room, kitchen, office, baths and locker room. It is admirably located and can be reached in an hour from Norfolk, in fifteen minutes from Old Point, and in thirty minutes from Newport News. It is under the general control of the Hampton Roads Harbor Mission, at whose head is a committee composed of Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired; Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, U.S.N., and Bishop A. M. Randolph, of Southern Virginia. The Rev. R. E. Steele is chaplain, and Mr. Chas. H. Mosley, superintendent.

#### WHAT A DOUGHBOY WANTS TO KNOW.

Daugupan, Pangasinan, P.I., March 13, 1902.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In view of the recent statement of a high and distinguished official of the Government to the effect that the ideal soldier for service under existing conditions is the one trained as are the men of our Cavalry service at the present time, the receipt of G. O. No. 5, A. G. O., 1902, caused considerable surprise to a great many officers and soldiers serving in the Philippines. This order sends eleven battalions and one company of Infantry and two squadrons of Cavalry to the Philippine Islands. Since our cavalryman is the "ideal soldier" for service under existing conditions we of the Infantry would like very much to be informed why this great difference in the number of troops of the "fighting arms" of the service that have been ordered for duty in the Philippines, the only place in the world where the United States is carrying on active field operations at the present time. This question seems to a great many persons in the service to be especially pertinent in view of the fact that there are in the United States at the present time three new regiments of Cavalry that were organized for no other reason in the world than the supposed one that Cavalry was especially needed for service in the Philippine Islands.

Since the beginning of the Spanish-American War, it is safe to say that 90 per cent. of the fighting done by the United States in Cuba and the Philippine Islands and China, has been done by Infantry. To both officers and men of the Infantry regiments that have been on foreign service in Cuba and the Philippines almost continuously for the last four years, it seems that an opportunity should be given to the cavalryman to prove that he is the "ideal soldier" for service under existing conditions. We who have been here for a long time would like to see the proper proportion of these "ideal soldiers" in the Philippines where there is still fighting and field service to be done.

Guerrilla warfare has for a great many years supposed to be almost the exclusive field for Cavalry. The warfare for the last two years has been of the guerrilla kind entirely. Why is Infantry required to do nine-tenths of the work over here and the work that is supposed to be pre-eminently that of Cavalry? Why has the greater part of the Cavalry been left in the United States and Cuba to do garrison duty while nearly the whole of the Infantry has been hiking and fighting on foot under burning tropical skies, over the mountains and through the rice paddies and swamps of Luzon,

Samar and others of these islands? Why has the 7th Infantry which has been in Alaska for the last two years, been ordered to the Philippines and three new regiments of Cavalry been left in the United States? Why are the 5th, 10th and other Infantry regiments that have been in the tropics since 1898, which were sent direct to the Philippines without any time in the United States and have had hard and continuous field service in the worst parts of the Philippine Islands, kept here and these Cavalry regiments allowed to occupy home stations? It seems that the amount of foreign and field service required of the Infantry and Cavalry has been, and is entirely, disproportionate to the strength of the two branches of the service. Why is this, if Cavalry is the most effective arm for field service? We should like very much to see this demonstrated in the field instead of in the newspapers and magazines.

DOUGHBOY.

#### BETTER PAY FOR NON-COMS.

Puerto Princesa, Paragua, P.I., March 1, 1902.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Every one is glad to see the movement now being agitated in favor of increased pay for the post non-commissioned staff of the Army. They are a hard worked, meritorious body of men, and \$75 a month is none too much for them. They are indispensable to the commander of the small post in the Philippines, who often is without any commissioned assistant.

But the company commander is especially interested in the question of better pay for the non-commissioned officers, for with better pay will come intelligent men who will remain in the Service. Before it completes its first year's service in the Philippines, my company will have lost by discharge thirteen non-commissioned officers, including the 1st sergeant. During that time only one non-commissioned officer has re-enlisted and he is a man of long service who desires retirement. This is exceedingly injurious to the company and while it is due largely to the nature of the service, it having been all practically in the tropics, a proper rate of pay would have retained them in the service.

Captain Steele in his article in the Military Service Institution, entitled, "Some Army Defects: How to Remedy Them," states the case so aptly and gives such a sensible solution, in his suggested distribution of pay, that it would seem easy to prevail upon Congress to pass the necessary legislation.

With a monthly rate of pay of \$75 for the post non-commissioned staff, \$60 for 1st sergeants, \$45 for sergeant and \$35 for corporals, the Army would obtain well educated, intelligent men and the company commander would have a corps of assistants that would remain and that would enable him to convert the recruit into a well disciplined soldier in the minimum length of time. As Captain Steele says, this need not cause additional appropriation, as the necessary increase could come from a slight reduction in the pay of privates. Our Army is now well paid but the money is not properly distributed.

ELI A. HELMICK.  
Captain, 10th Infantry.

#### PROMOTION OF ARTILLERY SERGEANTS.

Fort Greble, R.I., April 26, 1902.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why is it that there are two grades of sergeants major in the Artillery Corps, when a member of the junior grade is not promoted to the senior as vacancies occur in that grade in accordance with the date of his warrant as a junior sergeant major?

Is it just that we, junior sergeants major, who perform exactly the same duties as the seniors should remain with the same rank year in and year out, while a clerk in the office of a senior is, on the discharge, retirement, resignation or reduction of that senior, appointed at once a senior grade sergeant major in his stead, and thereby steps over us and becomes our senior with more pay, while we go performing our duties with no hope of ever getting senior grade unless we happen, as is sometimes the case, to be stationed at a post where there is also a senior; then the junior may hope to succeed him. But for us, who are stationed at isolated posts, there seems to be no hope of ever being anything but junior sergeant major, unless we take examination for post non-commissioned staff positions.

It is my opinion that sergeants major of the junior grade should be promoted to the senior grade according to the date of their warrants, and if the promotion involves a change of station, it is no more than is done with hospital stewards or the post non-commissioned staff, for instance. If the senior grade sergeant major, of the District of Portland, is discharged and does not re-enlist or his appointment for any reason becomes vacant, why is it not just that I, if I am the ranking of the junior sergeants major, may be promoted to the senior grade and assigned to fill that vacancy, while the new appointee is appointed to fill the vacancy caused by my promotion, instead of his being at once made a senior to my detriment and that of all other juniors?

I don't see why this should not be so, for in a regiment it is customary, is it not, to promote the senior battalion sergeant major to regimental sergeant major, when there is a vacancy in his regiment?

I should like to hear the views of the other junior sergeants major on this matter.

JUNIOR GRADE.

#### ARMY VETERANS.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is a disposition on the part of Congress to be just and fair to the veterans of the Army, but business of the Nation of more pressing need, in its opinion, has claimed its attention, to their detriment, of late, and their needs and fair consideration, it is feared, are to be deferred until the next session of Congress.

No man who fought for his Country in the great Civil War, the bloodiest and most desperate struggle known in history, and who saw the proud flag of the Confederacy go down at Appomattox, should at this late day, in his declining years, be overlooked; nor is there any fear, to my mind, that he will be eventually, but the gray locks and bended backs of the country's servants, who did service for the State "in times that tried men's souls" reminds us of the passage of time, and are speechless arguments for early legislation in their behalf, ere death's cold grasp renders such legislation unnecessary!

The President, fully appreciating the situation, is endeavoring to do his part in rewarding the veterans before retirement, by nominating them for one higher grade. This is no more than full justice to those who still re-

main on the active list, but there are those who have already retired, under the laws, since the signing of the peace protocol with Spain in August, 1898, and who have experienced Civil War Service and were actively employed during the war with Spain, who are entitled to the same recognition of services. This, of course, requires legislation, and it is this we appeal to our fellow countrymen in Congress to grant us. This discrimination creates heart-burning and disappointment to the now swordless veterans, and we commend to our legislators for favorable consideration at this session the recommendation of our War Secretary bearing on this point, which legislation the Navy has already received, to bestow on all retiring veterans of the Civil War and those of the same class who have been retired since the signing of the peace protocol with Spain in August, 1898, one grade higher in rank.

But a few years now and our countrymen in Congress will receive no more appeals of the above nature; the recipients of these gratuities will not dwell here below, and will only be known by an occasional visit to a National cemetery, where the silent headstones reveal their identity and service rendered that their Country might live.

APFOMATTOX.

#### MONUMENT FOR AMOS CUMMINGS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 8, 1902.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We deplore the untimely death of a patriot and friend of the Army in the person of the late Amos J. Cummings, member of Congress from New York.

His disregard of party ties and noble utterance that he hoped his tongue would be paralyzed before he ever refused to vote for proper shelter for our soldiers, whether in the Philippines or elsewhere, will never be forgotten.

Has it occurred to you to start a subscription for a suitable monument for this noble friend of the Army? Hundreds will, I feel sure, gladly respond.

G.

#### STATE TROOPS.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia will assemble for parade on Saturday, May 24, 1902, to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Marshal de Rochambeau. The column will be reviewed by the President of the United States from a stand on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, at Executive avenue west.

The entire National Guard of Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York, will parade on Tuesday afternoon, May 27, incident to the reception of the distinguished party of French visitors to represent the Republic at the unveiling of the statue of Marshal Rochambeau in Washington, D.C. Line will be formed on the west side of Broadway facing east, the right being opposite the City Hall at Murray street, the line extending up Broadway about as far as 20th street. Commands will be in their proper places at 3:50 P.M. After the reviewing party is driven past the line, organizations will successively move from the line, by breaking from the right, to march of the left, and move up Broadway to Waverly place, and through the Arch in Washington Square, thence up Fifth avenue, passing in review near the Worth monument, where the parade will be dismissed. Squadron A will act as escort to Major General Roe, who will command the division, and one troop will be detailed to escort the visitors from the battery to the City Hall. The 1st Signal Corps will act as escort to General Smith, 1st Brigade, and the 2d Signal Corps to General McLeer, 2d Brigade. The 1st and 2d Battalion of Naval Militia will also parade on the left of the line. Full dress uniform will be worn. The 2d Battery will not turn out because of lack of equipment.

The 7th New York, Colonel Appleton, has made the highest percentage in small arms practice during the past season in armory practice among the regimental organizations of the State. Its average percentage was 81.00. Other organizations which deserve special commendation are Troop B, with a percentage of 88.71; Co. F, 1st Regiment, 81.77; Co. I, 2d Regiment, 91.62; Co. N, 1st Battalion, 90.36; Cos. A, B, H and K, 2d Battalion, which averaged 96.51, 96.95, 88.13 and 99.11, respectively. Cos. C, D, L and M, 3d Battalion, which averaged 87.85, 82.82, 96.31 and 83.73, respectively, and Co. D, 4th Battalion, with a percentage of 82.71.

Major William A. Stokes, 23d New York, who has been unanimously elected lieutenant colonel, vice Brady, is an efficient and popular officer, and has been a member of the regiment since April, 1884.

The 12th New York, Colonel Dyer, have qualified in first general practice at Creedmoor, 726 marksmen, out of 734 present, a remarkably fine record.

Lieut. Rupert Hughes, Battalion Adjutant of the 69th New York, has been unanimously elected 1st lieutenant of Co. A, and Colonel Duffy has appointed Q.M. Sergt. J. J. Phelan to succeed him. Colonel Duffy is very anxious this year to have a large percentage of marksmen, and hopes the men of every company will parade with the regiment to Creedmoor range for rifle practice on Friday, May 23.

Annual inspection of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York by Capt. J. W. Miller, will be made on the New Hampshire at 8 P. M., Thursday, June 5. Orders have been issued for a parade of the battalion May 27 as a battalion of Infantry, in blue service dress and leggins. Assembly at 240 P. M. The battalion will also parade in the same dress on May 30 in the same formation, the assembly being at 8 A. M., to parade with the National Guard. On Friday, June 6, the battalion will proceed to Creedmoor. The summer tour according to the latest advices will take place between Aug. 29 and Sept. 7.

A bill passed by the last Legislature of New Jersey authorizing the Governor to appoint a brigadier general in case of a tie vote has been signed by the Governor. An election will soon be held to fill the vacancies in the 1st and 2d Brigades. In the 1st Brigade, the presumption is that Colonel Campbell and Colonel Smith will receive the unanimous vote of the officers of their respective regiments. In this case the vote would be a tie, and the Governor would have to appoint. Col. Quincy O'M. Gilmore, 2d Regiment, acting brigadier of the 2d Brigade, is the leading candidate for the brigadier generalship of that brigade. He is a retired officer of the Army, and his choice would be a most excellent one in every respect. Another company from Montclair, to be known as Co. I, has been mustered into the newly formed 5th Regiment.

A trip to Gettysburg, Penn., in September next, is considered likely for the 7th New York. The regiment may go as escort to Governor Odell, who is to attend the unveiling of the monument to Major General Slocum.

A feature and attraction at Manhattan Beach, New York, this season will be Mr. Thomas F. Shannon and his popular 23d Regiment Band of talented musicians. Mr. Shannon and many of his band were for a number of years connected with the late P. S. Gilmore, and have the experience of Mr. Gilmore's great success by giving popular music. One of the principal features Mr. Shan-



## SALAD

Thousands of people think a salad is not a salad until deliciously savored with



### LEA & PERRINS SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE

When buying, note the signature—Lea & Perrins' across the wrapper.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts, New York.

non proposes to present this season is to invite the 23d Regiment down to the beach and give a review and evening parade with some prominent personage or military officer as the reviewing officer.

By reason of its going into camp at Van Cortlandt Park from May 30 until the evening of June 1, Squadron A of New York has been excused from participation in the parade on Memorial Day.

Members of Co. H. of the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., have decided to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the organization of the company by holding a vaudeville entertainment and dance at the Lenox Lyceum on the evening of Saturday, May 24.

A parade of the 14th New York is ordered for Sunday, May 18, to attend the unveiling of the Fowler monument in Fort Greene Park. There will be a review of the regiment by General McLeer at the armory on Friday evening, May 23. The annual parade for divine service will be held on Sunday, May 25, in the Hanson Place M.E. Church, Brooklyn. Chaplain J. O. Wilson will preach the sermon.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Washington, May 12, 1902. Commanding Officer, U. S. Forces, San Juan, Porto Rico: Secretary of War is informed by Secretary of Navy that U. S. Collier Sterling will sail in short time from San Juan for Martinique. We are possessed information that there are large number inhabitants that island homeless and in want by reason of recent volcanic eruptions. To afford relief to these people, Secretary of War directs that you send such subsistence stores you have on hand as can be spared also such clothing from Quartermaster's Department as might be needed, especially underclothing.

Secretary of Navy has instructed Commanding Officer Sterling to receive stores from you, and you will detail officer to accompany them to Martinique and there distribute them to the needy inhabitants. United States Ship Dixie leaves New York to-morrow with 400,000 rations and stores. Acknowledge receipt and report list and quantity stores sent in order that they may be replaced at early date.

The Secretary of State on May 12 received from Mr. Louis H. Ayme, the United States Consul at Guadeloupe, who went by instructions from the American Government, to Port de France, Martinique, the following despatch, dated the 10th of May: "The disaster is complete. The city wiped out. Consul Prentiss and his family are dead. Governor says thirty thousand have perished, fifty thousand are homeless and hungry. He suggests that the Red Cross be asked to send codfish, flour, beans, rice, salt meats and biscuits as quickly as possible. Visit of war vessels valuable."

Manila, May 13, 1902. Adjutant General, Washington: May 12th. Been here past three days studying situation with Brigadier General Geo. W. Davis. Think two battalions should remain if they can be supplied.

Genassi trail very difficult but another trail promises much better. Think withdrawal from Lake would seriously jeopardize safety weaken Dattos; would have given

friendly assistance but believe we remain more powerful. Dattos will come in when apparent our mission friendly. From present indications further hostilities will not be necessary unless provoked by Moros. Bayan caused much astonishment was extremely necessary wholesome lesson which do not think will have to be repeated. Some Dattos very suspicious and on defensive. Lake country beautiful more suitable occupancy Americans than any part Archipelago, elevation, soil, climate perfect; comparing favorably any valley Alleghenys. CHAFFEE.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transports Kilpatrick and Sherman at Manila, P.I., from San Francisco, May 11th and 12th, respectively.

San Juan, P.R., May 13, 1902.

Adjutant General, Washington: Acknowledge receipt of cable concerning relief Martinique sufferers. Collier Sterling will sail to-morrow with following stores, Captain Crabb, Quartermaster's Department, in charge. Subsistence stores in pounds sent as follows: 2,000 flour and hard bread, 3,000 beans, 3,000 rice, 5,000 bacon, 1,000 milk, 2,000 coffee, 5,000 sugar, 2,200 codfish and salmon and 500 salt; Quartermaster supplies—100 blankets, 3,250 blouses and coats, 1,300 hats, 11,000 shirts, 10,000 drawers, 2,000 shoes, 5,000 stockings, 8,000 trousers. Lieut. A. Moreno, Provisional Regiment and Q. M. Sergt. Samuel L. Kemp, accompany Crabb. BUCHANAN.

The War Department is advised of the sailing of the transport Warren from Manila, P. I., May 14, for San Francisco, with Co. I, 9th Inf., 650 casual and 300 marines.

Governors Island, May 15.

Adjutant General—Commanding officer, Fort Warren, reports Capt. Samuel McKeever, U. S. A., retired, died at Somerville, Mass., this morning, and relatives desire military funeral. I ask authority to furnish usual escort from Fort Warren.

BROOKE, Major Gen., Comdg.

#### ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise any particular date of publication.

W. G. B.—See answer to F. H. in this issue.

C. S. H.—There is the Society of the Army of Tennessee Gen. Hickenloper, Cincinnati O. Recording Secretary. Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Genl. H. V. Boynton, Corresponding Secretary; 11th Army Corps Association, Major L. Lenbuscher, Secretary. Grand Army of the Republic, Elias H. Towler, Minneapolis, Minn. Adjutant General. There are also various other societies, a number of which were organized from Spanish-American War Veterans. The Adjutant General of the Regular Army and Navy Union is John Schumacker, 401 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. P. M. vonM., asks whether a retired soldier can draw his pension in a foreign country, just the same, as though he resided here? Answer, yes, but he must first be granted permission to go abroad by the War Department.

READER.—An officer or man of the Army is compelled to pay his debts.

H. McD.—Write to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for a copy of the rules governing the examination of candidates.

E. M.—The 5th Cav., left for the Philippines in March 1901; Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, of the 6th in July 3, 1900, and B, F, G, and H of the same regiment March 25, 1901; 9th Cav. in April 1901. Troops of the 10th Cav. April 15, 1901; 11th Cav. in Dec. 1901 and Jan. 1902; 15th Cav. part in 1901.

T. W. C.—To enlist in the Revenue Cutter Service you must apply to the Commanding Officer or Executive Officer of a Revenue Cutter. Enlistments are for three years. No person under the age of 14 years, nor over the age of 40 years can be enlisted without special permission of the Treasury Department.

PROMOTIONS. *Mid. Promotions* West Point Series Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions issued—10 cents each, postpaid; 35¢ per set. With studies 10 vols. \$3.00 per set. W. B. Barlow, publisher, 65 East 59th St., N.Y. City

#### BORN.

CAFFEY.—On April 30, 1902, at Decatur, Ga., to the wife of Lieut. L. W. Caffey, 26th Inf., a son.

CUSACK.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 4, 1902, to the wife of Capt. J. E. Cusack, 12th Cav., a son, Frederick Stanley.

DORCY.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Friday, May 9, 1902, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Ben Holladay Dorcy, 4th Cav., a son, John Biddle Dorcy.

GROVE.—To the wife of Capt. Wm. R. Grove, Subsistence Department, U.S.A., May 5, 1902, a son, at 1,657 Park avenue, Omaha, Neb.

HOWLAND.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 6, 1902, to the wife of Major Carver Howland, 29th Inf., a daughter.

LEWIS.—At Fort D. A. Russell, May 7, to the wife of Capt. W. F. Lewis, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., a daughter.

SCHREINER.—To the wife of 1st Lieut. E. R. Schreiner, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., at Fort Howard, Md., on May 10, a daughter.

## Brooks Brothers

Established 1818

Broadway corner 22d St., New York

Makers of Fine Uniforms for officers of the Army and Navy for over 75 Years



Samples, prices and self-measurement blanks sent on application.

#### MARRIED.

CRAWFORD—MUIRHEAD.—At Brookline, Mass., April 30, 1902, Mr. Kendrick P. Crawford, son of Chaplain George A. Crawford, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Hallie U. Muirhead.

ESKRIDGE—KEITH.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, April 23, 1902, Mr. Richard S. Eskridge, son of Col. R. I. Eskridge, U.S.A., retired, to Miss Etta A. Keith.

LIPSCOMB—BONNER.—At Fort Barancas, Fla., May 6, 1902, Mr. Bryant B. Lipscomb, Pensacola, Fla., to Miss Annie Laura Bonner, daughter of Ordnance Sergeant and Mrs. Bonner, U.S. Army.

POTTS—BROWN.—At Berlin, Germany, May 10, 1902, Lieut. Com. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., to Mrs. Alden Brown of New York.

SMALL—IRWIN.—At Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1902, Dr. Arthur A. Small, to Ida Irwin Barnes Irwin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. B. J. D. Irwin.

WARDMAN—EYRE.—At Washington, D.C., May 14, 1902, Ervin Wardman, to Mrs. Caroline Eyre, sister of the wife of Lieutenant Commander Cottman, U.S.N.

WILLIAMS—KNOWLTON.—At Beaufort, S.C., May 7, 1902, Ensign Hilary Williams, U.S.N., to Miss Edith Knowlton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Knowlton, and sister of Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, U.S.A.

#### DIED.

BACON.—April 4, 1902, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, Mrs. Henrietta P. Bacon, mother of the wife of Capt. Geo. A. Nugent, Art. Corps, U. S. A.

BROOKE.—At Radnor, Pa., May 12, of cerebral hemorrhage, Major John Brooke, Surg., U.S. Army, retired, aged 72 years.

COLLIS.—At Bryn Mawr, Pa., April 11, 1902, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, U.S.V.

COOKE.—At Paris, France, May 12, 1902, Jeannette Kemp Cooke, widow of Capt. Augustus Paul Cooke, U. S. N.

McKEEVER.—At Somerville, Mass., May 15, 1902, Brevet Lieut. Col. Samuel McKeever, Captain, U.S.A., retired.

NEAL.—At Denver, Colo., recently, Miss Katharine Neal, a sister of Naval Cadet George Neal.

THOMPSON.—At Washington, D.C., May 4, 1902, Smith Thompson, a graduate of the Naval Academy, who resigned in 1846.

TOWNSEND.—At Washington, D.C., May 13, 1902, Capt. Thomas Gerry Townsend, U.S.A., retired.

WOOD.—At Lexington, Mo., May 12, Judge William T. Wood, father of Lieutenant Commander Wood, U.S.N.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS

MONEY ADVANCED ON ALLOTMENTS to Army and Navy Officers by J. Boas, Banker and Broker, 380 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

#### Malt-Nutrine

Is food-fuel that keeps the fire of health aglow—the pure nutriment of malt and hops. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

Strong and better men and women are those who use Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists.

## JAMES SPEED & CO.,

(Established 1841)

Wine & Spirit Merchants, Importers of Havana and Manila CIGARS. GIBRALTAR.

NAVAL MESSERS supplied with Wines and Spirits FREE OF DUTY, and FREIGHT FREE to any Port in Great Britain and the Mediterranean.

HALF-FREIGHT only charged to any Port in India, China, and the Cape.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—Sole Importers of M. Melachrinis and Co.'s Egyptian Cigarettes.

## "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited, Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

FERRY'S SEEDS ALWAYS BEST. Annual free C.M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.



## THE CLUB

are the original bottled Cocktails. Years of experience have made them THE PERFECT COCKTAILS that they are. Do not be lured into buying some imitation. The ORIGINAL of anything is good enough. When others are offered it is for the purpose of larger profits. Insist upon having the CLUB COCKTAILS, and take no other.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. HARTFORD, CONN. LONDON



Major G. W. Ruthers, Chief Commissary of the Department of Northern Luzon, says in an official report: "The Standard Emergency Ration has given very good satisfaction, the use of which alone has enabled commands to operate during constant rains, and go through mud and water up to their necks."

The Standard Emergency Ration is used by the United States Army in the Philippines and the British Army in South Africa.

Always Ready Never Spoils. Can be eaten without preparation. Sample mailed anywhere on receipt of 5 cents to cover postage. Our booklet, "WOODCRAFT," sent free on request.

AMERICAN COMPRESSED FOOD CO., Passaic, N. J.

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr. ARMY and NAVY Merchant Tailor, 15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## EVANS' ALE

Home brewed Ale, made under the Stars and Stripes, for the past 116 years.

C. H. Evans & Sons, HUDSON, N. Y.

#### AMERICAN LINE.

New York—Southampton—London. St. Louis May 21, 10 A.M. | St. Paul June 4, 10 A.M. Phila. May 24, 10 A.M. | St. Louis June 11, 10 A.M.

#### RED STAR LINE.

New York—Antwerp—Paris. Vadorland, May 21, noon | Zealand June 4, noon. Ke. sington, May 23, noon | Friesland June 11, noon.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Pier 14 and 15 North River, Office 75 Broadway, N.Y.; 37 Walnut St. Philadelphia; Corner Dearborn and Washington Streets, Chicago; 8 State St., Boston; 30 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

PATENT BINDERS for filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. By mail, post-paid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00.



## The Cream of Comfort



**Borden's  
Peerless  
Brand**

**Evaporated Cream**  
UNSWEETENED

For Army and Navy men in camp or on the march, "adroit or ashore." It has a natural flavor without that scalded milk taste, a light cream color, uniform consistency and perfect keeping quality. Available in every manner as a substitute for ordinary milk or cream.

Send 10c. for "Baby's Diary."

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., New York

## A FATHER'S PROTEST.

Judge E. C. Bumpus, who was a gallant soldier in the Civil War and whose son, Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus, of the 9th U.S. Infantry, was slain by treacherous natives of Samar in the hideous massacre at Balangiga on September 28, 1901, has written a temperate but feeling letter to the New York Herald strongly protesting against the unsupported charges of cruelty which have been made against the Army in the Philippines. Judge Bumpus says in part:

"How little have we considered what an effect this massacre at Balangiga must have had upon the Filipinos themselves; what aid and encouragement it gave them, and how every American soldier, placed anywhere within the circle of danger, was subjected to the danger of assassination by this foe, more wily and cruel than even the American Indian? Have we reckoned what a terrible shock this must have been to the few soldiers in Samar, every one of whom, because of their being scattered in small squads, was in danger of passing through a similar experience?"

"What, under these conditions, fraught with the danger of a general uprising, must be done to a people as treacherous as any in the world? Was there any other method to pursue than the most drastic one in which they should be subdued by the terrible hand of war? War is in no sense revenge; but it certainly means that one is to kill his adversary if he is intent upon slaughtering him, and the result to be reached, i. e., conquest, must be in the midst of the most terrific conditions. There was not a native in Samar but what was redhanded or would like to have been if he had the opportunity."

"It was with such conditions as these that our soldiers were brought face to face. They had tried the friendly hand, as my son did to his death, and as Dr. Griswold, who went among their sick even the day before the massacre, when they were preparing to bolo him."

"Despite all the sensational criticism that is being made against our Army, I will venture the assertion that the very people who are now crying out, 'Horror!' 'Horror!' would have been compelled to be quite as severe if the duty of action had devolved upon them."

"With all this excitable criticism, let us stop to ask the question: What evidence is there upon any competent authority that brutal and needless cruelty has prevailed in our Army in the Philippines? Doubtless there have been exceptions to this rule, which will always prevail in the Army in the field and cannot be and never have been prevented. But I am sure, upon investigation it will be found, with rare exception, that the official direction has never been other than the necessity of protecting our soldiers as against massacre and assassination in carrying out the direction of this people to make peace, through war, in the Philippines."

"Remember, you are now discussing men like my son and, perhaps, like your brother. Why should these men or people, who sent over to the Philippines in their right mind, practicing the ordinary humanities, become so changed as to drop into savagery? The Ninth Infantry, that lost so heavily at Samar, was in the Pekin expedition, and there the American soldier won a high repute for his humanity. While other nations were reeking vengeance upon the Chinese our soldiers restrained their hands."

"If the administration had remembered the experience of Lincoln, Stanton and Hallock in attempting to direct the method of carrying on the Civil War at Washington through the Army in the field, and the disasters that came therefrom; if it had considered the character and quality of General Chaffee and his officers, and their better knowledge of the necessity of proper measures and ability to carry them out; if, in ordering the court-martial of General Smith, it had at the same time ordered the trial of Lukban and the other chiefs caught redhanded at Samar, and officers who were guilty of the murder of our soldiers, better justice would be done than will come out of all this clamor."

"Cannot we, then, indulge in a little sanity in this matter, give our soldiers the benefit of the doubt, and wait for results?"

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, now in his ninety-second year, and known all over the British possessions as "the evergreen admiral" has a great desire to die at sea. With that end in view he is constantly going on long voyages, hoping that the grim messenger may find him on the blue water he has sailed for so many years.

During the year 1901, no less than 3,605,905 tons of coal were shipped from Moji, Japan. Hong Kong was the largest consumer of Moji coal during the year, and the following figures give some idea of the relative importance of the principal ports in the Far East:—Hong Kong, 585,913 tons; Shanghai, 448,815; Singapore, 275,502; Manila, 110,567; India (Bombay), 47,608.

According to tradition, the stone of Scone set into the chair in which King Edward VII is to be crowned, was carried to Ireland from Spain by King Simeon Breck, seven centuries before Christ. For 500 years the kings of Ireland had been crowned on it, for 1,500 years more the kings of Scotland, and now for 700 years the kings of England. The stone is, traditionally, the one used by the patriarch Jacob as a pillow.

With a view to reducing the weight of the equipment of the infantry soldier, trials are being made in Austria, according to the Pester Lloyd, with a new cartridge bag and pouches. The bag at present in use weighs 900 grammes and each of the two pouches 380 grammes or 3-4 lbs., while those of the new pattern weigh only 700 and 190 grammes respectively, or altogether about 2-4 lbs., thus effecting a saving of 1-2 lbs. in the load to be carried.

The new rifle that is to be issued to the British Army is a combination of the Lee-Enfield and the Mauser. The breech action is of the Mauser pattern, adapted to rapid adjustment without the aid of tools. The barrel is shortened by five inches, and to maintain the balance an equal weight has been removed from the stock, the wood having been drilled with holes, and the brass or steel butt plates replaced by aluminum. The new weapon will be loaded by means of clips, each containing five cartridges.

Discontent has been aroused among the students at the Military Medical Academy in Russia, by an order that, during the first year of their course they shall serve for

## QUALITY

The sales of MÖET & CHANDON throughout the world far exceed that of any other brand. In America the increase during 1901 is GREATER than 100 PER CENT. of the combined increase of all the other champagne houses.

MÖET & CHANDON "WHITE SEAL" is of the celebrated vintage of 1893.

DRY DELICATE DELICIOUS

from three and a half to four months in the ranks of regiments taking part in military exercises, maneuvers, etc. The reason for this decree is stated to be that, although the students when they leave the Academy have been found to be well versed in scientific and professional attainments, yet they have shown themselves to be deficient in a practical knowledge of the conditions of a soldier's life.

General Hutton, commander-in-chief of the commonwealth forces of Australia has made a report in which, after alluding to the improbability of a foreign attack on the country, he urges the organization of an efficient field force of 28,748 men for operations in any part of the world where the Imperial Government may need them. This proposed force, added to the present garrison corps of Australia, would give her a total force of 44,218 men. General Hutton also urges the founding of a military training college patterned after that of Canada.

Of the 233,450 young men embodied for military service in Germany in 1900, 6,184 were assigned to the Navy. A much larger proportion of volunteers enter the fleet than present themselves for the Army, the largest number of these coming from Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg. Of the total number, 2,877 were classed as following nautical vocations, and 3,307 were from inland districts. On December 1 in the year named, 26,494 men were actually serving in commissioned ships at home and abroad.

There is an opinion current in certain portions of the British Naval service, says the London Engineer, that an infinitely more terrible disaster than the recent one on the Mars may one day occur, as a result of the common practice in many ships of ignoring regulations in the turret. A high rate of fire is held ideal, and the rate of fire can be greatly increased by running a few risks. And risks are run. It is by no means unusual in certain ships for the charge for one gun to be brought up at the moment that the other is firing. The breech is flung open, and out of that breech usually comes a certain amount of flame, in close proximity to which is the bare charge en route for the second gun. Strict regulations forbid this, but the thing is done, and done fairly frequently. The chance ignition of the charge is always possible, and did it happen there is no saying what the limits of disaster would be.

Arnold  
Constable & Co.

500

Steamer Rugs

AT

\$5.00 and \$6.00

Much below former prices.

Broadway & 19th St.

NEW YORK.

The Allen Dense  
Air Ice Machine,  
USED IN THE U. S. NAVY.

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER,

41 Maiden Lane,  
New York.

"JAEGER UNDERWEAR" for 24 years the Standard of Excellence

## ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TO-DAY. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, etc. Do not accept an imitation. Sent by mail for 6c. in stamps. FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS, the best medicine for Feverish, Sickly Children. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial Package FREE. Address, ALLEN'S, OLIVESTED, L. E. ROY, N. Y. (Mention this paper.)

Anson Mills Woven  
Cartridge Belt Co.  
WORCESTER, MASS.



JOHN A. HARPER, Gen'l Mgr.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

Patents throughout the World.

ADOPTED by the U. S. ARMY, NAVY and NATIONAL GUARD, and by the BRITISH ARMY.

Army and Navy  
Uniforms

and...  
Equipments.

Blue Serge and  
Khaki Uniforms

Oak Hall  
Clothing Co.,

95 to 105 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere THE FRANK MILLER CO. 220 and 221 W. 50th St., NEW YORK CITY.

Healthful exercise puts a man on good terms with himself. Followed by a brisk bath he feels—and looks—as if he had a new lease on life.

**Woodbury's Facial Soap**

tones up the muscles, prevents soreness. Gets at the pores, does away with impurities brought out by exercise, leaves skin smooth as baby's cheek. Soothing—beautifying—delightful, it is essentially a skin soap.

Sold by Dealers. 25 cents each.

Try also package for 5 cents to pay postage. Dept. 64

The Andrew Jergens Co.  
Sole Agents, Cincinnati, U.

## PATENT BINDERS

FOR FILING THE

Army and Navy Journal

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

Delivered at office \$1.00.



## The best "High-ball" at your Club

like the best "high-ball" everywhere else would not be completely successful without

# White Rock

LITIA WATER

The people who know the best and use nothing else, are the largest buyers of White Rock.

"The White Rock booklet tells the story."

WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRING COMPANY,  
Waukesha, Wis.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A.  
District of Porto Rico—Lieut. Col. John A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.  
Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.  
Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee.  
The division of the Philippines is divided into two departments as follows:  
Dept. of North Philippines—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A. Address Manila.  
Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.  
Department of Cuba—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., to be discontinued May 20, 1902.  
Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.  
Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.  
Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.  
Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St Paul, Minn. Brig. General W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.  
Department of Texas—Headquarters San Antonio. Col. W. F. Spurgin, 4th Inf.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.  
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, B, and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

#### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Keogh, Mont.  
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
3d Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.  
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K.

L and M, Fort Robinson Neb.; E, F, G, H, Manila.  
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L Fort Yates, N. Dak.  
14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo., (temporarily); B, and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; C, Fort (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.  
15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 3d Bat., Chickamauga Park, Ga.; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kan.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell Wyo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 20th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Fort Sill, Ok. Ty.; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

##### COAST ARTILLERY.

1st Co., Fort De Soto, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th Co., Fort Barrancas Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 9th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 10th Co., Fort Getty, S. C.  
11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.  
17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23 and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.  
25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Liscomb, Alaska; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.  
41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N.Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. Y.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, Presidio, Cal.; 61st, Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th, Presidio, San Fran., Cal.; 71st, Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 98th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N.Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N.Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N.C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Camp Skagway, Alaska.  
107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th, Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N.Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 126th Co., Fort Worden, Wash.

#### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.  
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and

M., Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, ordered to Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., will remain at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., until July 1902. K, Columbia, Tenn.  
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; L and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.  
5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.  
6th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.  
7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; G, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; H, Fort bert, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, address Manila. Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, I, K and L, ordered to Philippines.  
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Seattle, Wash.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. Dakota.  
9th Inf.—Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal. for all companies, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.  
10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chene, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
13th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.  
14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and J, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.  
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.  
16th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.  
17th Inf.—Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B, Fort Lawton; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.  
18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, Fort Logan, Colo., L, Fort Douglas, Utah.  
19th Inf.—In Philippines—Address Manila, P. I.  
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; A, C, D, E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks Ohio; B, Fort Thomas, Ky.  
21st Inf.—Ordered from Philippines to United States. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., for the present.  
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; G and H Madison Barracks, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.  
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Seattle, Wash.  
25th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and B, C, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; A, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

#### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows:  
Peru, May 17; Coptic, May 27; American Maru, June 4; City of Peking, June 12; Gaelic, June 21; Hong Kong Maru, June 28, China, July 8; Joric, July 16; Nippon Maru, July 24.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Sonoma, May 1; Ventura, May 22, and Sierra, June 12; bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Tartar, May 19, and Empress of India, May 26; Empress of Japan, June 16; Athenian, June. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Miowera, May 30; Aorangi, June 27; Empress of China, July 7.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Olympia, May 15; Glenogie, May 29; Duke of Fife, June 19; Victoria, June 26; Tacoma, July 10.

The torpedo boat destroyer Stewart was launched at Morris Heights, New York City, May 10, from the works of the Gas Engine & Power Co. Miss Frances Rodney Stewart, of Newark, N.J., a granddaughter of Commodore Stewart, christened the boat.

**A CATALOGUE FOR THE**  
Officers of the Army and National Guard.  
Our new Officers' Catalogue, now ready for distribution, contains 160 pages and 340 illustrations of  
**Officers' Uniforms and Equipments**  
It is the most complete and finest catalogue ever issued for officers.  
Send for a copy. It is free for the asking.  
**The Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co.**  
CINCINNATI, O.

## Cavalry and Artillery Drill Regulations

For the government of the Army and for the observance of the Militia of the U. S. Leather Binding.

Price, \$1.00 each.

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL

93 101 Nassau St., NEW YORK



#### THE MERITS OF

## HIGHLAND EVAPORATED CREAM

Have become well known to military men, but we believe that our following pamphlets, mailed free, contain suggestions in regard to its various uses which heretofore may have been unknown: "Cooking with Milk made Easy," "Highland Ice Cream," "Baby's Milk." Write to...

HELVETIA MILK COND'G CO., Highland, Illinois.

## Authors' Agency.

Eleventh Year. Candid suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision, practical Advice Dispassionate; MSS. of all kinds prose or verse.  
References: Noah Brooks, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, W. D. Howells Thos. Nelson Page, Helen M. Winslow and others.  
Send stamp for Booklet to  
**WILLIAM A. DRESSER, Director,**  
R. 3. 33 Atherton St., Eglington Square,  
Mendon A. and N. Journal. BOSTON, MASS

ESTABLISHED 1866.  
**PATENTS** Trade Marks and Copyrights obtained in the United States and Foreign Countries. For full information, terms, references, etc., sent free on application, address  
**EDSON BROS.**  
927 P St. N.W. Attorneys at Law and Solicitors of U. S. and Foreign Patents.

## MORPHINE,

Opium, Laudanum and kindred habits cured at home by a treatment wholly new in method, action and results. No pain, suffering or prostration. You continue your regular work every day. No dreaded last stage, or substitution, but a thorough lasting cure. Free trial treatment and sealed booklet sent on request. Write to day to  
**Dr. K. F. Purdy, Room 64, Binz Building, HOUSTON, TEX.**

**PATENTS** **WILKINSON & FISHER,** Attorneys at Law and Solicitors of Patents, 938-930 P St., N. W. Wash'ton, D.C.  
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet on instructions furnished free on application.

## MILITARY SUPPLIES

It is the high quality and reasonable prices, and not by accident, that a majority of military men buy LILLEY GOODS. You cannot buy elsewhere goods of equal value for the same amount of money.  
Send for New Military Catalogue.

**THE M. C. LILLEY & CO.**  
13 West 30th St. NEW YORK.

## THE BRITISH ... SERVICE PAPER

is the "Army and Navy Gazette," which since 1860 has been recognized as the Leading Service Journal of the British Empire. It contains the best and most reliable news of all the naval and military events of the day. Service Articles by Service Men for Service Men; absolutely accurate information as to appointments, etc., and interesting discussions on current service topics, etc., etc. It has a large circulation in U. S. A. Published every Saturday. Send money order for \$3.00 a year's subscription. Address all business communications to the publisher, "Army and Navy Gazette" offices, 3 York St., Covent Garden, London, W. C., Eng.

**THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE**



## A BOGUS CADET.

The ease with which some of our esteemed contemporaries are humbugged by any bogus claimant to military honors is illustrated by the appearance in the Chicago Record-Herald of a long yarn by a youth calling himself "Lieut. Harry E. H. King." His story was readily believed because it was a harrowing tale of injustice inflicted on men at the Military Academy to which he claimed to have been admitted in 1896. The Record-Herald says: "King is 23 years old, and was appointed to West Point from Worcester, Mass., by Senator Hoar, entering the Academy in 1896. His expulsion followed early in 1897 for insulting Captain Rivers, who was officer of the day. According to King's version of the affair he was seized by a hazing party, gagged and taken to 'Flirtation Row,' a popular promenade. King was bound to a tree and when Captain Rivers came along in the dusk of evening Ullchan, one of the hazers, hid behind the tree, reviled and insulted him. King was gagged and could make no outcry. The captain supposed King had made the remarks and his expulsion followed."

We are also told that "King is a nephew of Gen. Charles King and a son of Brevet Gen. H. A. King, now retired, of Washington, D.C., and was formerly president of his class at West Point."

There is no officer of the name of "H. A. King" in the Army nor has there ever been one; Gen. Charles King has never had a nephew at West Point; there was no officer of the name of "Rivers" at the Academy in 1897, and no "Captain Rivers" in the Army at that date; nor was there any cadet of the name of King admitted to the Academy in 1896, and there has never been a cadet of the name of "Harry E. H. King" admitted at any time. The name of "Ullchan" is unknown to the annals of the Academy and the Army. We hope that this enterprising youth, "King," improved his opportunity to borrow a good round sum of those who were so ready to believe his story to the discredit of the Military Academy.

## AN ENGLISH ROUGH RIDER.

The London Chronicle says that Vienna papers are making much of the fact that a Rumanian officer has ridden from Bucharest to Foxshany and back, a distance of four hundred miles, in four days. But there was once an Englishman who beat

this performance by riding the same distance in three days. This was Sir Robert Cary, who, starting from Charing Cross on a Thursday morning, reached Edinburgh—a distance of exactly four hundred miles—on the evening of the following Saturday, with the news of Queen Elizabeth's death, which placed James VI. on the English throne. Of course, Sir Robert had a relay of horses ready all along the northern road, and the first night he actually slept at Doncaster. In the third section of his journey Sir Robert had a very nasty fall, and when ushered into the presence of King Jamie at Holyrood on Saturday evening he was streaming with blood. But his ride is one of the best on record.

## WHY HE TURNED PALE.

The Hon. T. F. Freemantle tells the following story, says the Youth's Companion in his recently published volume, "The Book of the Rifle."

Sir Henry Halford was shooting at a range of a thousand yards. The day was not clear, and it was impossible at such a distance to see surely, even through a glass, the movements of the marker. Thinking the marker must be ready for him to begin, Sir Henry asked through the telephone, "Are you all right?"

The marker replied, "All right, sir, in a minute."

Unluckily, Sir Henry caught the "All right, sir," but missed the last part of the sentence by removing the telephone too soon from his ear.

He lay down and fired a shot. On looking through his telescope, he was horrified to see the marker with a perfectly white face staggering toward his shelter.

Ringling him up on the telephone, Sir Henry cried, "What has happened? Are you badly hurt?"

"No, sir, I'm not hurt," came the reply, "but I had a bucket of whitewash between my legs, painting the target, and you put a bullet into it and splashed it all over my face."

The effects of pistol shots at close range have been studied recently by Dr. John H. Brinton of Philadelphia. The New York Medical News says that it was discovered that with the use of black powder the relative position of the pistol can be determined. Surrounding the bullet-hole is a blackened area due to the powder and in addition to this is on one side a projecting



**Rain or Shine**

Buy your Biscuit in

**In-er-seal Packages**

—they will always be as fresh and crisp as when they leave the baker's oven.

The following are a few of the varieties now sold in In-er-seal packages,—Soda, Milk, Graham, Oatmeal and Butter Thin Biscuit; Vanilla Wafers and Ginger Snaps. Look for the In-er-seal trade mark design, in red and white, on each end of the package.

Copyright 1901 by Biscuit Company.

brownish area called the brand. This is caused by the smoke, gases, and powder, and is due to the recoil of the pistol, as in cases in which the pistol is fired when held firm by a vice this brand is absent. The point in regard to the brand is that it is to that side of the bullet hole through which a line from the hammer to the sight of the pistol passes. Consequently it can be told whether the hammer side was held up, down, or to either side. With the new smokeless powder this does not hold good.

Count von Zeppelin, who built the largest of all airships, has been financially ruined by his aeronautical experiments, and being unable to obtain means for carrying out his new projects, is now

breaking up the framework of his airships in order to sell the aluminum of which they are composed. Zeppelin is sixty-seven years of age. He was military attaché of the German Embassy during the Civil War, and made several balloon ascensions from battlefields of the South in 1863. He was the leader of the famous cavalry raid into France in 1870 which marked the commencement of hostilities of the great Franco-Prussian war.

Facts at first-hand about the romantic life of Stonewall Jackson are of historic importance. Some new "Recollections" by Edward M. Alfriend appear in the May Lippincott.

## SCHOOLS.

**Hampton College** Classical School for Girls and Young Ladies. Classical Course unsurpassed. University Course in Mathematics. Fifteen minutes ride, electric cars, from Old Point Comfort. For further particulars address

**MISS FITCHETT, Hampton, Va.**

References: Gen. A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, Pa. Gen. A. Baird, Washington, D. C. Col. Calvin De Witt, Washington, D. C. Capt. George H. Sands, West Point, N. Y. Mrs. Adna B. Chaffee, Manila, P. I. Capt. Fred S. Strong, Orchard Lake, Mich.

**CHEL TENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.**

Pennsylvania's leading college-preparatory boarding school, under the military system. Ideally located. Illustrated catalogue.

Rev. JOHN D. SKILTON, A. B. Principal, Ogontz Pa.

**Linden Hall Seminary**

LITITZ, LANCASTER CO., PA. Founded 1794. A Moravian Boarding School for Girls.

Pupils received at any time. Arrangements can be made for vacations. Rev. Chas. D. Kreider, Prin.

**Miss Butts's School for Girls**

"LOWTHORPE" NORWICH CONN.

**U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT PROPERTY**

From West Point to the Philippines is protected by

**Kilgore** The Original and Only Genuine

**Dry Powdered Compound FIRE EXTINGUISHER**

For Particulars, Address

**MONARCH FIRE APPLIANCE CO.** 27 William St., New York.

**PATENT BINDERS** for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00

## HOTELS.

**Picturesque Hulett's LAKE GEORGE**

Surpasses any part of lake in scenic beauty. Hulett House and Cottages accommodate 200 guests. Steam Launch, Boating Bath, Fishing, etc., \$2.50 per day, \$10 to \$15 per week. Address

**HENRY W. BUCKELL, Prop., HULETT'S LANDING, N. Y.**

**Portsmouth, Va., Navy Yard NEW HOTEL MONROE**

Opened March 20th, 1902. No hotel furnished more beautifully anywhere. American plan, \$2.50 and up. European plan, \$1.00 and up. Special weekly rates.

**"Spring in New Orleans"**

March, April and May are especially lovely and attractive, with the blue of Italian skies over head, the perfume of roses in the air and the eye dazzled by the beauty and profusion of her tropical flowers

**The New St. Charles Hotel**

A. R. Blakely & Co., Ltd., Proprietors

**MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights,**

Directly opposite Wall St., New York. Select Family and Transient Hotel. Elegant large, light rooms, single and en suite, with private bath; coolest location in the vicinity of New York. Special rates to Army and Navy patronage. Illustrated booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

**EBBITT HOUSE,**

WASHINGTON, D. C. ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. N. C. BURCH, Manager.

**GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 51st St. NEW YORK.**

In every respect up to date. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service. European plan. WM. G. LELAND, Prop.

**HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

**PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF**

Park (4th) Ave., 232 & 234 St. New York. Special accommodations to Army and Navy. American Plan, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 per day. European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. ARD & BARRETT, Proprietors



**Memorial and Historical Tablets**

We have designed and executed more Tablets in MARBLE, STONE, GRANITE, BRONZE, BRASS, MOSAIC, etc. than any other firm in the United States.

SEND FOR PHOTOGRAPH OF RECENTLY COMPLETED WORK ALSO ILLUSTRATED HAND BOOK

**J & R LAMB** 59 Carmine St., New York.

## MANUAL OF ARMS.

We Publish in a small Pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations

**The Manual of Arms**

for the Springfield Rifle, Caliber 45, and for the Krøgg-Jorgensen Rifle, Caliber 30. Price 10 cents a copy.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

93-101 Nassau Street, New York

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.**

(INCORPORATED) Spalding's Official Athletic Goods are standard of quality and are recognized as such by all the leading organizations controlling sports, which invariably adopt Spalding's Goods as the best. Insist upon getting Spalding's goods and refuse to accept anything that is offered as "Just as good as Spalding's." Handsomely illustrated catalogue of athletic goods mailed free to any address. A. G. Spalding & Bros. New York Chicago Denver

**ARMSTRONG,**

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS,

Military Uniforms made by Military Tailors

WESTERN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG CO.

300-304 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



## HATFIELD & SONS, TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 35th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Style in Civilian Dress.

## HAROLD L. CRANE, Successor to Shannon, Miller & Crane. 78 FIFTH AVE., at 14th St., NEW YORK CITY. EQUIPMENTS.

CAPS, SWORDS, BELTS, METAL AND EMBROIDERED  
DEVICES, SHOULDER STRAPS, KNOTS, &c.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, ETC.

**JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms,**  
No. 39 East Orange Street, LANCASTER, PENN. 1308 F. Street, N.W. WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Well-known to Army Officers for the past twenty-five years.

**THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.,**  
19 and 21 WEST 31st STREET,  
Opposite Army and Navy Club, NEW YORK.  
CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS.  
HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900.

**RIDABOCK & CO.,** ESTABLISHED 1847.  
112 Fourth Avenue  
NEW YORK,

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.  
New Regulation Uniforms and Equipments.

Uniforms and Equipments Altered to New Regulation.

**The Greenwood Company, MANUFACTURERS  
OF UNIFORMS, Detroit, Mich.**  
Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipments.

## DRILL REGULATIONS

WITHOUT INTERPRETATIONS

INFANTRY, bound bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00

Revised Edition

INFANTRY, bound in leather, 75 cents.

Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

95-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

**American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition,  
American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition,  
FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.**

Manufactured only by **GEORGE N. CARDINER & SON, No. 53 South Street, New York.**  
Used by the principal Steamship Lines.  
Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.  
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

For great tensile strength, elasticity and elongation  
coupled with unusual non-corrosive qualities

## Castings and Propeller Wheels

MADE FROM **Parsons Manganese Bronze**

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

SOLE MAKERS **THE WM. CRAMP & SONS...**  
SHIP and ENGINE BUILDING  
COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Write for  
particulars.

## SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG CUT

Is a mild, cool, mellow and satisfying tobacco of the highest quality, and is the most popular and largest selling brand of "Plug Cut" smoking tobacco in the world! The reason for this is that the leaf that "Seal" is made of is cured in its own native climate—in the sunshine and balmy atmosphere of the Southern States, where pipe tobacco originated. A full size trial pouch will be sent by return mail on receipt of 10c. in postage stamps by

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## HALF ENOUGH WATER

Is quite enough for some people, but most people want water every day. It

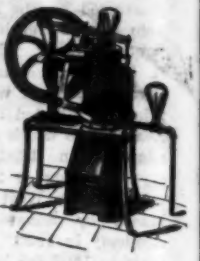


### RIDER or ERICSSON HOT AIR PUMPS

Are used you can have water every day in the year, and your cook or stableboy is the only engineer needed. 25,000 in daily use. Catalogue "C" on application to nearest store.

### RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

35 Warren St., NEW YORK.  
229 Franklin St., BOSTON.  
692 Craig St., MONTREAL, P. Q.  
40 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.  
40 N. 7th St., PHILADELPHIA.  
Teniente Rey, 71 HAVANA.  
22a Pitt St., SIDNEY, N. S. W.



**RICE & DUVAL,  
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,  
A. H. RICE, FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS. J. H. DUVAL, Opposite the Post Office.  
231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

**BOYLAN M'F'G COMPANY, Ltd.  
MILITARY CLOTHIERS.  
43 and 45 East 19th Street. NEW YORK.**

**The BROWN HOISTING MACHINERY COMPANY, Inc.**  
ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
HIGH SPEED HAND AND POWER CRANES AND LIFTING MACHINERY  
For Navy Yards, Gun Emplacements, War Vessels, Arsenals, Docks, etc.  
Main Office and Works, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.  
FARGERH OFFICE: 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. PITTSBURGH OFFICE: Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. EUROPEAN OFFICE: 39 Victoria St., London, S. W.

**Dupont Gunpowder...**  
Established 1802. Smokeless Military Powder of all Grades,  
Gun Cotton and Black Powder.  
SMOKELESS POWDER FOR SHOT GUNS AND RIFLES.  
SPORTING, MINING AND BLASTING POWDER.  
**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.**  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.



## ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Holds the World's Record for  
**Output and Quality**



Their famous beers are used by  
the civilized people at all  
points of the globe.

**American Ordnance Co.,**

...MANUFACTURERS OF...

## RAPID FIRE GUNS AND AMMUNITION,

...FOR...

Naval, Coast, Field and Mountain Service.

Washington, D. C.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Lynn, Mass.